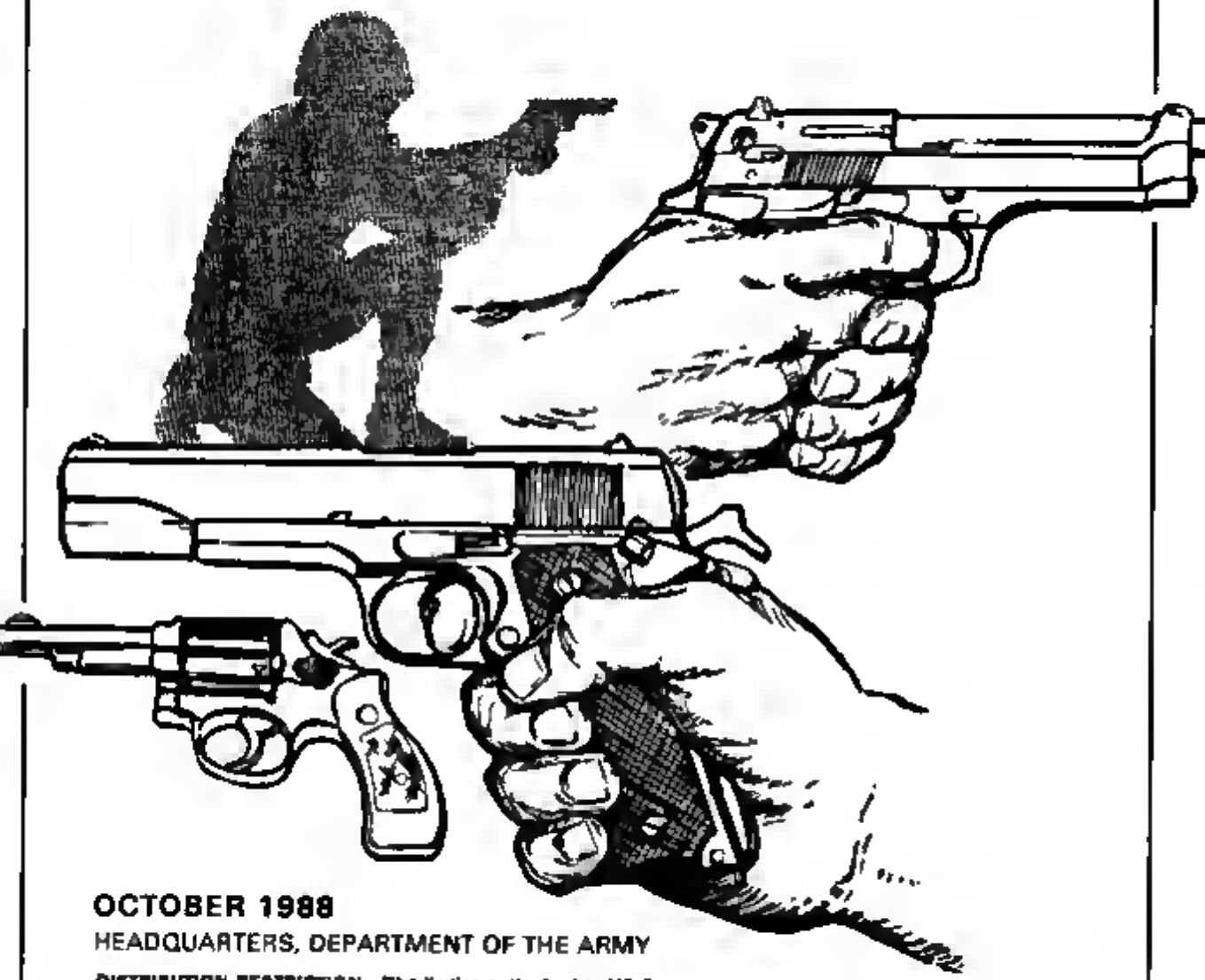
COMBAT TRAINING WITH PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS



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Contents

PREFACE

This manual provides guidance on the operation and marksmanship of the pistol, M9, 9-mm; pistol, M1911A1, caliber .45; and the revolver, caliber .38. It reflects current Army standards in weapons qualifications. It is a guide for the instructor to develop training programs, plans, and lessons that meet the objectives of the United States Army Marksmanship Program for developing combat effective marksmen. The soldier develops confidence, knowledge, and skills by following the guidelines in this manual.

The proponent of this publication is HQ TRADOC. Submit changes for improving this publication on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) and forward it to Commandant, US Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-IN-S3, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5593.

Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine gender is used, both men and women are included.

CHAPTER 1

US ARMY HANDGUNS

1-1. PISTOL, SEMIAUTOMATIC, 9-MM, M9

The M9 pistol is a 9-mm semiautomatic, magazine-fed, recoil-operated, double-action weapon chambered for the 9-mm cartridge. The magazine has a 15-round capacity.

a. Equipment Data.

Caliber----------9-mm NATO
System of Operation--- ---Short recoil, semiautomatic
Locking System----------Oscillating block
Length----------217 mm (8.54 inches)
Width----------38 mm (1.5 inches)
Height----------140 mm (5.51 inches)
Weight with Empty Magazine
----------960 grams (2.1 pounds)
Weight with 15-Round Magazine
---------- 1,145 grams (2.6 pounds)
Barrel Length----------125 mm (4.92 inches)
Rifling----------R.H., six-groove (pitch 250 mm (about 10 inches))
Muzzle Velocity----------375 meters per second (1,230.3 feet per second)
Muzzle Energy----------569.5 newton meters (430 foot pounds)
Maximum Range----------1,800 meters (1,962.2 yards)
Maximum Effective Range----------50 meters (54.7 yards)
Front Sight----------Blade, integral with slide
Rear Sight----------Notched bar, dovetailed to slide
Sighting Radius----------158 mm (6.22 inches)
Safety Features----------Decocking/safety lever, firing pin block,
Hammer (half-cocked notch)----------prevents accidental discharge.
Basic Load----------45 rounds
Trigger Pull----------Single-Action: 5.50 pounds
Double-Action: 12.33 pounds

NOTE: For additional information on technical aspects of the M9 pistol see TM 9-1005-317-310.

WARNING

THE HALF-COCKED POSITION CATCHES THE HAMMER AND PREVENTS IT FROM FIRING IF THE HAMMER IS RELEASED WHILE MANUALLY COCKING THE WEAPON. IT IS NOT TO BE USED AS A SAFETY POSITION. THE PISTOL WILL FIRE FROM THE HALF-COCKED POSITION IF THE TRIGGER IS PULLED.

b. Operation.

The M9 pistol has a short recoil system using a falling locking block. The pressure developed by the expanding gases of a fired round recoils the slide and barrel assembly. After a short run, the locking block is disengaged from the slide, the barrel stops against the frame, and the slide continues its rearward movement. The slide then extracts and ejects the fired cartridge case, cocks the hammer, and compresses the recoil spring. The slide moves forward feeding the cartridge from the magazine into the chamber. The slide and barrel assembly remain open after the last cartridge has been fired and ejected.

1-2. PISTOL, AUTOMATIC, .45 CALIBER, M1911 AND M1911A1

The M1911 and M1911A1 pistols are semiautomatic, .45-caliber, recoil-operated, magazine-fed, single-action pistols. The magazine has a seven-round capacity.

a. Equipment Data.

Caliber	0.45 inches
System of Operation	Short recoil, semiautomatic
Length	8 5/8 inches
Weight With Empty Magazine	2.4 pounds
Weight With Full Magazine	3 pounds
Length of Barrel	5.03 inches
Rifling	L.H., six groove (Pitch 1 in 16 inches)
Muzzle Velocity	830 feet per second
Muzzle Energy	17,000 pounds per square inch
Maximum Range	1,500 meters
Maximum Effective Range	50 meters
Front Sight	Blade, integral with slide

Rear Sight----------Notched bar, dovetailed to slide
Sight Radius----------6.481 inches
Safety Features----------Manual safety lever, grip safety, half-cock position
Basic Load---- ----------21 rounds
Trigger Pull----------5 to 6 1/2 pounds

b. Operation.

(1) Each time a cartridge is fired, the parts inside the weapon function in a given order. This is known as the functioning cycle or cycle of operation.

(2) The cycle of operation of the weapon is divided into eight steps: feeding, chambering, locking, firing, unlocking, extracting, ejecting, and cocking. The steps are listed in the order in which functioning occurs; however, more than one step may occur at the same time.

(3) A magazine containing ammunition is placed in the receiver. The slide is pulled fully to the rear and released. As the slide moves forward, it strips the top round from the magazine and pushes it into the chamber. The hammer remains in the cocked position, and the weapon is ready to fire.

(4) The weapon fires one round each time the trigger is pulled. Each time a cartridge is fired, the slide and barrel recoil or move a short distance locked together. This permits the bullet and expanding powder gases to escape from the muzzle before the unlocking is completed.

(5) The barrel then unlocks from the slide and continues to the rear, extracting the cartridge case from the chamber and ejecting it from the weapon. During this rearward movement the magazine feeds another cartridge, the recoil spring is compressed, and the hammer is cocked.

(6) At the end of the rearward movement, the recoil spring expands, forcing the slide forward, locking the barrel and slide together. The weapon is ready to fire again. The same cycle of operation continues until the ammunition is expended.

(7) As the last round is fired, the magazine spring exerts upward pressure on the magazine follower. The stop on the follower strikes the slide stop, forcing it into the recess on the bottom of the slide and locking the slide to the rear. This ection indicates that the magezine is empty end aids in faster reloading.

NOTE: For eddltional information on the technical aspects of the caliber .45 pistol see TM 9-1005-211-12.

1-3. REVOLVER, CALIBER .38

There ere six basic caliher .38 eervice revolvera in use by the Army. One is a 2-inch barreled, .38-caliber revolver made by Smith end Wesson; five are 4-inch berreled, .38-caliber revolvers--three made by Ruger, end two by Smith and Weeeon. The 2-inch barraled revolvar is used meinly by Army CID and counterintelligance personnel. The 4-inch barreled revolvare ere uaed by aviators and militery police.

a. Equipment Data.

Smith end Wasson

Calibar----------0.38 inohaa
Syetem of Oparation----------Rotatad chember
Length: 2-Inch Barral----------7 1/4 inchaa
4-Inch Berrel----------9 1/4 inchea
Waight: 2-Inch Barral----------26.5 ouncee
4-inch Barrel----------30.5 ouncae
Langth of Barrel----------2 inches/4 inchea
Muzzle Velocity----------950 faat per eecond
Muzzla Energy----------16,000 par aquara inch
Maximum Range: 2-Inch Barral----------868 metera
4-Inch Barrel----------992 meters
Maximum Effective Bange-----45 meters (2-inch berrel)
60 meters (4-inch barrel)
Front Sight----------Fixed 1/8-inch aerreted ramp
Rear Sight----------Square notch
Safety Featuree----------No manually operated safety
Basic Loed----------18 rounds

Ruger

Caliber----------0.38 inches
System of Operation----------Rotated chamber
Length----------9 1/4 inches
Weight----------33 ounces

Length of Barrel----------4 inches
Muzzle Velocity----------950 feet per second
Muzzle Energy----------16,000 per square inch
Maximum Range----------992 meters
Maximum Effective Range----------60 meters
Front Sight----------Fixed blade
Rear Sight----------Fixed groove
Safety Features----------No manually operated safety
Basic Load----------18 rounds

b. Operation.

(1) When firing single-action, the hammer is pulled back, and the sear engaged the full-cock notch in the hammer.

(a) Smith and Wesson: Pulling the trigger lowers the hammer block, allowing the hammer to fall.

(b) Ruger: Pulling the trigger raises the transfer bar into the firing position between the hammer and firing pin, allowing the hammer to strike the firing pin.

(2) When firing double-action, the trigger is squeezed. This engages the sear, raising the hammer to nearly full-cock position. Continued pressure on the trigger allows the sear to escape from the trigger and the hammer to fall.

(a) Smith and Wesson: When the trigger is squeezed, the rebound slide pivots the hammer block downward, striking the cartridge primer.

(b) Ruger: When the trigger is squeezed and held to the rear, the transfer bar passes force from the transfer bar to the firing pin, striking the cartridge primer. If the trigger is not held to the rear, the hammer rests directly on the frame and the transfer bar remains below the firing pin.

(3) The cylinder stop (Smith and Wesson) or latch (Ruger) prevents the cylinder from making more than one-sixth of a revolution each time the weapon is cocked. The cylinder stop/latch withdraws from the cylinder as the trigger moves. The trigger hand (Smith and Wesson) or pawl (Ruger) pivots and engages the ratchet on the extractor/ejector portion of the cylinder. The

trigger slips off of the cylinder stop/latch as it continues rearwerd. The cylinder etop/latch then engagee the neet notch.

NOTES: 1. In firing the Ruger, the trigger must remein ell the wsy back till the hammer falls. If the trigger is relessed before the hammer falls, the weapon will not fire. In firing the Smith and Weeson, the weapon fires only when the trigger ie pulled all the wey back.

2. For edditional informetion on the technical sspects of the csliber .38 see TM 9-1005-226-14 snd TM 9-1005-205-14&P-1.

CHAPTER 2

MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING

Section I. BASIC MARKSMANSHIP

2 1. PHASES OF TRAINING

Marksmanship training is divided into two phases: preparatory marksmanship training and range firing. Each phase may be divided into separate instructional steps. All marksmanship training must be progressive. Combat marksmanship techniques should be practiced after the basics have been mastered.

2-2. FUNDAMENTALS

The main use of the pistol or revolver is to engage an enemy at close range with quick, accurate fire. Accurate shooting results from knowing and correctly applying the elements of marksmanship. The elements of combat pistol or revolver marksmanship are:

- Grip.
- Aiming.
- Breath control.
- Trigger squeeze.
- Target engagement.
- Positions.

2-3. GRIP

The weapon must become an extension of the hand and arm. It should replace the finger in pointing at an object. A firm, uniform grip must be applied to the weapon. A proper grip is one of the most important fundamentals of quick fire.

a. One-Hand Grip. Hold the weapon in the nonfiring hand; form a V with the thumb and forefinger of the strong hand (firing hand) (see Figure 2-1). Place the weapon in the V with the front and rear sights in line with the firing arm. Wrap the lower three fingers around the pistol grip, putting equal pressure with all three fingers to the rear. Allow the thumb of the firing hand to rest alongside the weapon without pressure. Grip the weapon tightly until the hand begins to tremble; relax until the trembling stops. At this point, the necessary pressure for a proper grip has been applied. Place the trigger finger on the trigger between the tip and second joint so that it can be squeezed to the rear. The trigger finger must work independently of the remaining fingers.

NOTE: If any of the three fingers on the grip is relaxed the grip must be reapplied.

Figure 2-1. One-hand grip.

b. Two-Hand Grip. The two-hand grip allows the firer to steady the firing hand and provide maximum support during firing. The nonfiring hand becomes a support mechanism for the firing hand by wrapping the fingers of the nonfiring hand around the firing hand. Two-hand grips are recommended for all pistol and revolver firing.

WARNING

IF THE NONFIRING THUMB IS PLACED IN THE REAR OF THE WEAPON THE RECOIL FROM THE WEAPON COULD RESULT IN PERSONAL INJURY.

(1) Fist grip. Grip the weapon as described in paragraph a above. Firmly close the fingers of the nonfiring hand over ths fingers of the firing hand, ensuring that the index finger from the nonfiring hand is between the middle finger of the firing hand and the trigger guard. Place the nonfiring thumb alongside the firing thumb. (See Figure 2-2.)

NOTE: Depending upon the individual firer, he may choose to place his index finger of the nonfiring hand on the front of the trigger guard of the M9 pistol aince this weapon has a recurved trigger guard dealgned for this purpoae.

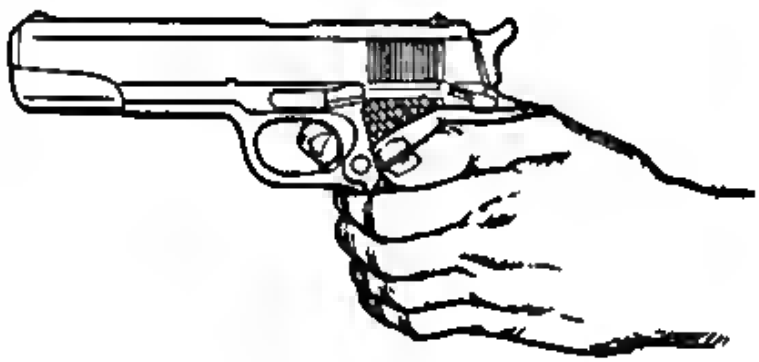


Figure 2-2. Fist grip.

(2) Palm-aupported grip. This grip is commonly called the cup and saucer grip. Grip the firing hand as described in paragraph a above. Place the nonfiring hand under the firing hand, wrapping the

nonfiring fingers around the back of the firing hand. Place the nonfiring thumb over the middle finger of the firing hand. (See Figure 2-3.)

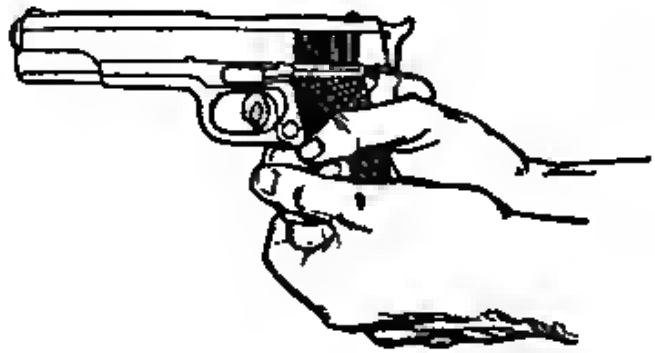


Figure 2-3. Palm-supported grip.

(3) Weaver grip. Apply this grip the same as the fist grip. The only exception is that the nonfiring thumb is wrapped over the firing thumb. (See Figure 2-4.)

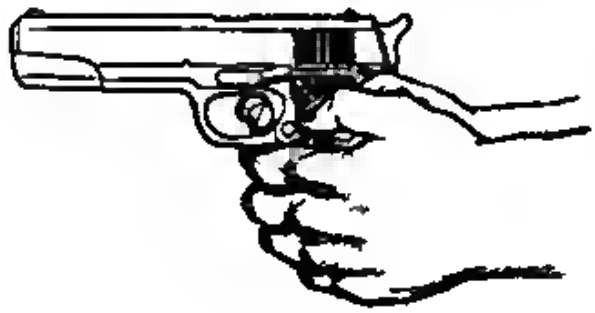


Figure 2-4. Weaver grip

c. Isometric Tension. The firer raises his arms to a firing position and applies isometric tension. This is commonly known as the push-pull method for maintaining weapon stability Isometric tension is when the firer applies forward pressure with the firing hand and pulls rearward with the nonfiring hand with equal pressure. This creates an isometric force but never so much to cause the firer to tremble. This steadies the weapon and reduces barrel rise from recoil. The supporting arm is bent with the elbow pulled downward. The firing arm is fully extended with the elbow and wrist locked. The firer must experiment to find the right amount of isometric tension to apply.

NOTE: The firing hand should exert the same pressure as the nonfiring hand. If it does not, a missed target could result.

d. Natural Point of Aim. The firer should check his grip for use of his natural point of aim. He grips the weapon and sights properly on a distant target. While maintaining his grip and stance, he closes his eyes for three to five seconds. He then opens his eyes and checks for proper sight picture. If the point of aim is disturbed, the firer adjusts his stance to compensate. If the sight alignment is disturbed, the firer adjusts his grip to compensate by removing the weapon from his hand and reapplying the grip. The firer repeats this process until the sight alignment and sight placement remain almost the same when he opens his eyes. This enables the firer to determine and use his natural point of aim once he has sufficiently practiced. This is the most relaxed position for holding and firing the weapon.

2-4. AIMING

e. Aiming is sight alignment and sight placement (see Figure 2-5). Sight alignment is the centering of the front blade in the rear sight notch. The top of the front sight is level with the top of the rear sight and is in correct alignment with the eye. For correct sight alignment, the firer must center the front sight in the rear sight. He raises or lowers the top of the front sight so it is level with the top of the rear sight.

b. Sight placement is the positioning of the weapon's sights in relation to the target as seen by the firer when he aims the weapon (see Figure 2-5). A correct sight picture consists of correct sight alignment with the front sight placed center mass of the target. The eye can focus on only one object at a time at different distances. Therefore the last focus of the eye is always on the front sight. When the front sight is seen clearly, the rear sight and target will appear hazy. Correct sight alignment can only be maintained through focusing on the front sight. The firer's bullet will hit the target even if the sight picture is partly off center but still remains on the target. Therefore, sight alignment is more important than sight placement. Since it is impossible to hold the weapon completely still, the firer must apply trigger squeeze and maintain correct sight alignment while the weapon is moving in and around the center of the target. This natural movement of the weapon is referred to as wobble area. The firer must strive to control the limits of the wobble area through proper breath control, trigger squeeze, positioning, and grip.

c. Sight alignment is essential for accuracy because of the short sight radius of the pistols and revolvers. For example, if a 1/10-inch error is made in aligning the front sight in the rear sight, the firer's bullet will miss the point of aim by about 15 inches at a range of 25 meters. The 1/10-inch error in sight alignment magnifies as the range increases--at 25 meters it is magnified 150 times.

CORRECT SIGHT ALIGNMENT

CORRECT SIGHT PLACEMENT

Figure 2-5. Correct sight alignment and sight picture.

d. Focueing on the front sight while spplying proper trigger sgueeze will help the firer reeist the urge to jerk the trigger and anticipste the actual moment the weapon will fire. Maetery of trigger egueeze and sight slignment requires practice. Trainers should use concurrent training etations or have fire rangee to enhsnce proficiency of marksmanship ekills.

2-5. BREATH CONTROL

The firer must learn to hold hie breath properly at any tima during the breathing cycle if he wiehes to attain accuracy that will serve him in combat. This must be done while aiming snd squeezing the trigger. While the procedure is simple, it requiree explanation, demonstration, snd supervised practice. To hold the breath propsrly the firer tskes a breath, lete it out, then inhalee normally, lets a little out until comfortable, holds, and then fires. It is difficult to maintain a steady position keeping the front sight at a precise aiming point while breathing. Therefore, ths firer ehould be tsught to inhsle, thsn exhale normslly, snd hold his breath at the moment of the natursl respirstory pauee (eee Figure 2-6). The shot must then be fired before he feels any discomfort from not breathing. Whsn multiple targete are preeentsd, the firer muet learn to hold his brsath st

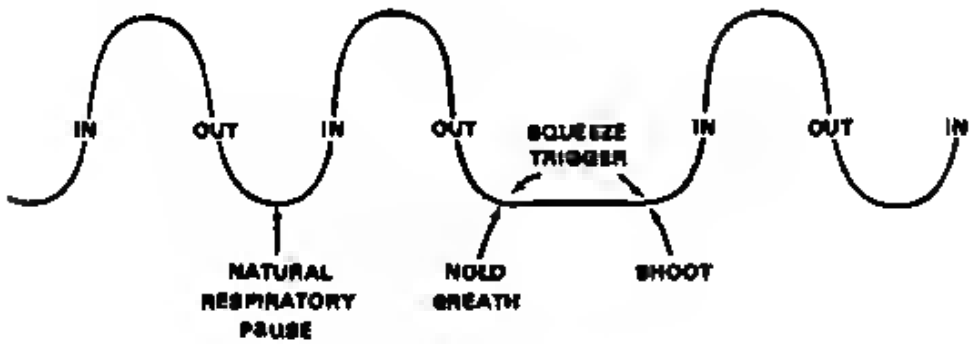


Figure 2-6. Breath control, firing at a single target.

any part of the breathing cycle (see Figure 2-7). Breath control must be practiced during dry-fire exercises until it becomes a natural part of the firing process.

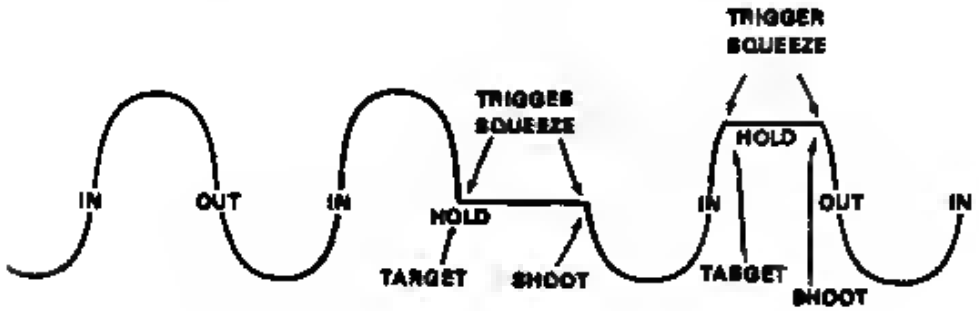


Figure 2-7. Breath control, firing at timed or multiple targets.

2-6. TRIGGER SQUEEZE

a. Improper trigger squeeze causes more misses than any other step of preparatory marksmanship. Poor shooting is caused by the aim being disturbed before the bullet leaves the barrel of the weapon. This is usually the result of the firer jerking the trigger or flinching. A slight off-center pressure of the trigger finger on the trigger can cause the weapon to move and disturb the firer's sight alignment. Flinching is an automatic human reflex caused by anticipating the recoil of the weapon. Jerking is an effort to fire the weapon at the precise time the sights align with the target.

NOTE: See problems in target engagement, paragraph 2-7.

b. Trigger squeeze is the independent movement of the trigger finger in applying increasing pressure on the trigger straight to the rear, without disturbing the sight alignment until the weapon fires. The trigger slack, or free play, is taken up first, and the squeeze is continued steadily until the hammer falls. If the trigger is squeezed properly, the firer will not know exactly when the hammer will fall; thus, he does not tend to flinch or heel, resulting in a bad shot. Novice firers

muet be trained to overcome the urge to snticipats recoil. Proper application of the fundamentals will lower this tendency.

c. To apply correct trigger squeeze, the trigger finger should contact the trigger betwean the tip of the finger to ths second joint (without touching the wespon anywhere else). Where contact ia made depends on the length of the firer's triggsr fingsr. If prssaure from the trigger finger ie applied to the right aide of the trigger or wsapon, ths strike of the bullet will bs to the lsft. This is due to the normal hinge action of the fingere. When the fingers on the right hsnd sre closed, ss in gripping, they hinge or pivot to the left, thereby applying prssaure to the left. (With left-hsnded firers, this sction is to the right.) The firer muat not spply preaaure left or right but incresse finger pressure strsight to the rsar Only the trigger fingsr must perform this action. Dry-fire trsining improves s firer's sbility to move the trigger finger strsight to ths rssr without cramping or inorssaing prssaurs on ths hsnd grip.

(1) Ths firsr who is s good shot holds ths sights of ths wsspon ss nesrly on ths tsrgst osntsr ss possibls snd oontinues to squssze ths triggsr with inorssaing prssaurs until ths wespon firss.

(2) Ths soldisr who is s bsd shot triss to "cstch his tsrgst" ss his sight slignment movss psst ths tsrgst snd firss the wespon st thst instsnt. This is calls<u>d smbushing</u>, which csusss triggsr jsrk.

d. Follow-through is ths continued effort of the firer to msintsin sight slignmsnt bsfors, during, snd after the round hss fired. The firsr must continue the rearward movsment of the fingsr even sfter the round has bsen fired. Releasing the trigger too soon sfter the round hes been fired results in an uncontrolled shot, ceusing s missed tsrget.

NOTE: The trigger squeeze of the M9 pistol, when fired in the single-action mode, is 5.50 pounds; when fired in double-sction mode, it is 12.33 pounds. The firer must be swsre of the mode he is firing in. He muat alao practice squeezing the trigger in each mode to develop expertise in aingle-action snd double-action target engagements.

2-7. TARGET ENGAGEMENT

To engage a single target, the firer applies the method discussed in paragraph 2-6 when multiple targets are engaged. The closest and most dangerous multiple target in combat is engaged first and should be fired at with two rounds. This is commonly referred to as a double tap. The firer then traverses and acquires the next target, aligns the sights in the center of mass, focuses on the front sight, applies trigger squeeze, and fires. The firer ensures his firing arm elbow and wrist are locked during all engagements. If the firer has missed the first target and has fired upon the second target, he shifts back to the first and engages it. Some problems in target engagement are as follows:

a. Recoil Anticipation. When a soldier first learns to shoot, he may begin to anticipate recoil. This reaction may cause him to tighten his muscles during or just before the hammer falls. He may fight the recoil by pushing the weapon downward in anticipating or reacting to its firing. In either case, the rounds will not hit the point of aim. A good method to show the firer that he is anticipating the recoil is the ball-and-dummy method (see paragraph 2-16).

b. Trigger Jerk. Trigger jerk occurs when the soldier sees that he has acquired a good sight picture at center mass and "snaps" off a round before the good sight picture is lost. This may become a problem, especially when the soldier is learning to use a flash sight picture (see paragraph 2-9).

c. Heeling. Heeling is caused by a firer tightening the large muscle in the heel of the hand to keep from jerking the trigger. A firer who has had problems with jerking the trigger tries to correct the fault by tightening the bottom of the hand, which results in a heeled shot. Heeling causes the strike of the bullet to hit high on the firing hand side of the target. The firer can correct shooting errors by knowing and applying correct trigger squeeze.

2-8. POSITIONS

The qualification course is fired from a standing, kneeling, or crouch position. All of the

firing positione described below must be practiced so they become natural movements, during qualification and combat firing. Though theae positione aeem natural, practice aessions muet be conducted to ensure the habitual attainment of correct firing positiona. Asauming correct firing positione eneures that soldiers can quickly assume theae positions without a conscioua effort. Piatol markemanehip requires a soldier to rapidly apply all the fundamentals at dangerouely close targeta while under etress. Assuming a proper poeition to allow for a steady aim is critical to survival.

a. Pistol-Ready Poaition. In the pietol-ready position, hold the weapon in the one-hand grip. Hold the upper arm cloee to the body, and the forearm at about e 45° angle. Point the weapon toward target center es you move forward (see Figura 2-8).

Figure 2-8. Pistol-ready poeition.

b. Standing Position Without Support. Face the target (see Figure 2-9). Place feet a comfortable distance apart, about shoulder width. Extend the firing arm and attain a two-hand grip. The wrist and elbow of the firing arm are locked and pointed toward target center. Keep the body straight with the shoulders slightly forward of the buttocks.

Figure 2-9. Standing position without support.

NOTE: During combat, there may not be time for a soldier to assume a position that will allow him to establish his natural point of aim. Firing from a covered position may require the soldier to adapt his shooting stance to available cover.

c. Kneeling Position. In the kneeling position, ground only the firing side knee as the main support (see Figure 2-10). Vertically place the foot, used as the main support, under the buttocks. Rest the body weight on the heel and toes. Rest the nonfiring arm just above the elbow on the knee not used as the main body support.

Use the two-handed grip for firing. Extend the firing arm, and lock the firing arm elbow and wrist to ensure solid arm control.

Figure 2-10. Kneeling position.

d. Crouch Position. Use the crouch position when surprise targets are engaged at close range (see Figure 2-11). Place the body in a forward crouch (boxer's stance) with the knees bent slightly and

Figure 2-11. Crouch position.

trunk bent forward from the hipa to give faster recovery from recoil. Place the feet naturally in a position thst sllowa another step toward the target. Extend the weapon atraight toward the target, and lock the wriat snd elbow of the firing arm. It is important to consistently train with this position, since tbe body will automatically crouch under conditions of stress such as combat. It is also a faster position from which to change direction of fire.

e. Prone Poaition. Lie flat on the ground, facing the target (see Figure 2-12). Extend srms in front with the firing srm locked. The arms may have to be slightly unlocksd for firing at high targets. Rest the butt of the weapon on the ground for single, well-aimed shots. Wrap the nonfiring hand (fingers) around the fingars of the firing hand. Fsce forward. Kaap tha head down between arms as much as possible and behind the weapon.

Figure 2-12. Prona position.

f. Standing Position With Support. Use available cover for support--for example, a tree or wall to stand behind (sea Figure 2-13). Stand bahind a barricade with the firing side on line with the edge of the barricade. Place the knucklea of the the nonfiring fist st eye level sgainst the edge of the barricsde. Lock the elbow and wrist of the firing arm. Move the foot on the nonfiring side forward until tha toe of the boot touchea the bottom of tbe barricade.

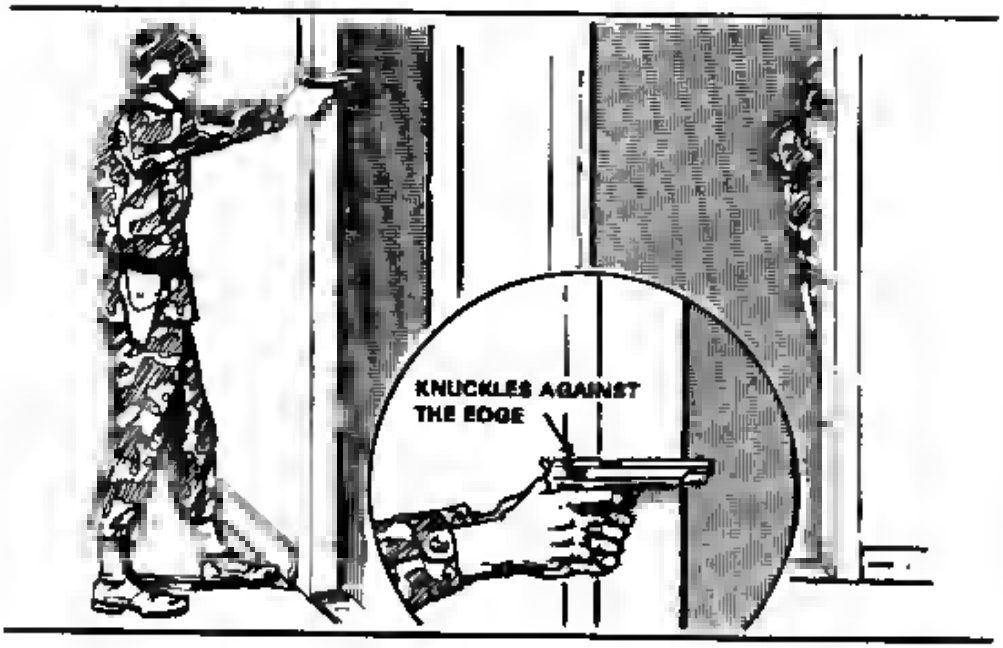


Figure 2-13. Standing position with support.

g. Kneeling Supported Position. Use available cover for support--for example, use a low wall, rocks, or vehicle (see Figure 2-14). Place the firing-side knee on the ground. Bend the other knee and place the foot (nonfiring side) flat on

Figure 2-14. Kneeling supported.

the ground, pointing toward the target. Extend arms alongside and brace them against available cover. Lock the wrist and elbow of the firing arm. Place the nonfiring hand around the fist to support the firing arm. Rest the nonfiring arm just above the elbow on the nonfiring-side knee.

Section II. COMBAT MARKSMANSHIP

After a soldier becomes proficient in the fundamentals of marksmanship, he progresses to advanced techniques of combat marksmanship. The main use of the pistol or revolver is to engage the enemy at close range with quick, accurate fire. In shooting encounters, it is not the first round fired that wins the engagement, but the first accurately fired round. The soldier should use his sights when engaging the enemy, the only exception being if this would place the weapon within arm's reach of the enemy.

2-9. TECHNIQUES OF FIRING

a. Hand-and-Eye Coordination.

(1) Hand-and-eye coordination is not a natural, instinctive ability for all soldiers. It is usually a learned skill obtained by practicing the use of a flash sight picture (see paragraph b below). The more a soldier practices raising the weapon to eye level and obtaining a flash sight picture, the more natural the relationship between soldier, sights, and target becomes. Eventually, proficiency elevates to a point so that the soldier can accurately engage targets in the dark. Each soldier must be aware of this trait and learn how to best use it. Poorly coordinated soldiers can achieve proficiency by being closely supervised. Everyone has the ability to point at an object. Since pointing the forefinger at an object and extending the weapon toward a target are much the same, the combination of the two are natural. Making the soldier aware of this ability and teaching him how to apply it when firing results in success when engaging enemy targets in combat.

(2) The eyes focus instinctively on the center of any object observed. After the object is sighted, the firer aligns his sights on the center of mass, focuses on the front sight, and applies proper

trigger squeeze. Most crippling or killing hits result from maintaining the focus on the center of mass. The eyes must remain fixed on some part of the target throughout firing.

(3) When a soldier points, he instinctively points at the feature on the object on which his eyes are focused. An impulse from the brain causes the arm and hand to stop when the finger reaches the proper position. When the eyes are shifted to a new object or feature, the finger, hand, and arm also shift to this point. It is this inherent trait that can be used by the soldier to rapidly and accurately engage targets. This instinct is called hand-and-eye coordination.

b. Flash Sight Picture. Usually when engaging an enemy at pistol/revolver ranges, the firer has little time to ensure a correct sight picture. The quick-kill (or natural point of aim) method does not always ensure a first-round hit. A compromise between a correct sight picture and the quick-kill method is known as a flash sight picture. As the soldier raises the weapon to eye level, his point of focus switches from the enemy to the front sight, ensuring that the front and rear sights are in proper alignment left and right, but not necessarily up and down. Pressure is applied to the trigger as the front sight is being acquired, and the hammer falls as the flash sight picture is confirmed. Initially, this method should be practiced slowly, gaining speed as proficiency increases.

c. Quick-Fire Point Shooting. This is for engaging an enemy at less than 5 yards. It is also useful for night firing. The weapon should be held in a two-hand grip. It is brought up close to the body until it reaches chin level and is then thrust forward until both arms are straight. The arms and body form a triangle, which can be aimed as a unit. In thrusting the weapon forward, the firer can imagine that there is a box between him and the enemy, and he is thrusting the weapon into the box. The trigger is smoothly squeezed to the rear as the elbows straighten out.

d. Quick-Fire Sighting. This is used when engaging an enemy at 5 to 10 yards away. It is used only when there is no time available to get a full

picture. The firing position is the same as for quick-fire point shooting. The sights are aligned left and right to save time, but not up and down. The firer must determine in practice what the eight picture will look like and where the front sight must be eimed to hit the enemy in the chest.

2-10. TARGET ENGAGEMENT

In cloee combat, there is seldom time to precisely apply all of the fundamentals of marksmanehip. When a soldier firee a round et ths enemy, many times he will not know if he hit hie target. Therefore, two rounds should be fired et the target. This is celled a double tap. If the enemy continues to ettack, two more shots should be plsced in the pelvic ares to break the body's support structure, csueing the enemy to fall.

2-11. TRAVERSING

e. Treversing 360°. In close combet, the enemy mey be ettecking from ell eidee. The eoldier msy not heve time to constsntly chenge hie position to edept to new situetione. The purpoee of the crouching or kneeling trsveree 360° is to fire in eny direction without moving the feet. The firsr remeine in the crouch position with feet elmoet perellel to eech other. The following inetructione ere for s right-hended firer. The two-hend grip ie ueed et ell timee except for over the right ehoulder. Turning will be natural on the bells of the feet.

(1) Over the left shoulder (eee Figure 2-15): The upper body ie turned to the left, the weepon points to the left rear with the elbowe of both arme bent. The left elbow will neturally be bent more then the right elbow.

(2) Traversing to the left (eee Figure 2-16): The upper body turns to the right, end the right firing arm etreightens out. The left srm will be slightly bent.

(3) Travereing to the front (see Figure 2-17): The upper body turne to the front as the left arm straightens out. Both srms will be straight forward.

(4) Traversing to the right (see Figure 2-18): The upper body will turn to the right as both elbows bend. The right elbow will naturally bend more than the left.

Figure 2-15. Traversing over the left shoulder.

Figure 2-16. Traversing to the left.

Figure 2-17. Traversing to the front.

Figure 2-18. Traversing to the right.

(5) Traversing to the right rear (see Figure 2-19): The upper body continues to turn to the right until it reaches a point that it cannot go further comfortably. Eventually the left hand will have to release itself from the fist grip and the firer will be shooting to the right rear with the right hand.

Figure 2-19. Traversing to the right rear.

b. Kneeling 360° Traverse. The following instructions are for right-handed firers. The hands are in a two-hand grip at all times. The unsupported kneeling position is used. The rear foot must be positioned to the left of the front foot.

(1) Traversing to the left side (see Figure 2-20): The upper body turns to a comfortable position toward the left. The weapon is aimed to the left. Both elbows are bent with the left elbow naturally bent more than the right elbow.

(2) Traversing to the front (see Figure 2-21): The upper body is turned to the front, and a standard unsupported kneeling position is assumed. The right firing arm is straight, and the left elbow is slightly bent.

(3) Traversing to the right side (see Figure 2-22): The upper body turns to the right as both arms straighten out.

(4) Traversing to the rear (see Figure 2-23): The upper body continues to turn to the right as the left knee is turned to the right and placed on the ground. The right knee is lifted off the ground and becomes the forward knee. The right arm is straight, while the left arm is bent. The direction of the kneeling position has been reversed.

Figure 2-20. Traversing to the left, kneeling.

Figure 2-21. Traversing to the front, kneeling.

Figure 2-22. Traversing to the right, kneeling.

Figure 2-23. Traversing to the rear, kneeling.

(5) Traveraing to the new rigbt side (see Figure 2-24): The upper body continues to the right. Both elbows are straight until it reaches a point that it cannot comfortably to further. Eventually, the left hand must be releaaed from the fist grip, and the firer will be firing to the right with the one-hand grip.

Figure 2-24. Travarsing to the new right aide, knseling.

c. Training Method. This method can be taught anywhsrs without a weapon by ths firar simulsting a two-hand grip. Ths firer should be familiar with firing in all five directions.

2-12. COMBAT RELOADING TECHNIQUES

Reloading was sn overlooked problem for many years until it was discovered that soldiers ware being killed due to dropping of magazines, shaking hands, placing magazines in backward, snd placing empty magazines back into the weapon. The atress state induced by a life-threatening situation causes soldiera to do things they would not otherwiae do. Conaiatent, repeated training is needed to avoid such mistakes.

NOTE: These procedures should only be used in combat, not on firing ranges.

- STEP 1: Develop a consistent method for carrying magazines in the ammuntion pouches. All magazines should face down with tbe bullets facing forward and to the center of the body.

- STEP 2: Know when to reload. When possible, count the number of rounds fired. However, it is possible to lose count in close combat. If this happens, there is a distinct difference in recoil of the pistol when the last round has been fired. Change magazines when two rounds may be left--one in the magazine end one in the chamber. This prevents baing ceught with an empty weapon et a crucial time. Reloading is faster with a round in the chamber since time is not needed to releese the slide.

- STEP 3: Obtein e firm grip on the megezins. This preoludes the megezina being dropped or difficulty in getting the megezins into the weepon. Ensure the knuckles of the hend ere toward the body while gripping es much of the megszine es possible. Plece the index finger high on the front of the magszine when withdrswing from the pouch. Use the index finger to guide the megezine into the megezine well.

- STEP 4: Know which raloeding procedura to use for the tecticel situstion. There ere three systems of reloeding: repid, tecticel, snd one-hsnded. Rapid reloading is used when the soldier's life is in immediete denger, snd the reload must he accomplished quickly. Tactical reloading is used when there is more time, and it is desirable to keep the replsced megezine beceuse there are rounds still in it or it will be needed egein. One-handed reloading is used when there is en erm injury.

s. Rapid Reloading.

- Place your hand on the next magazine in the ammunition pouch to ensure there is another magazine.

- Withdraw the magazine from the pouch while releasing the other megezine from the weapon. Let the replaced magazine drop to the ground.

- Inaert the replacement magazine, guiding it into the magazine well with the index finger.
- Releaae the alide, if neceeeary.
- Pick up the dropped magazine if time ellowe. Plece it in your pocket, not back into the ammunition pouch where it may become mixed with full magezinee.

b. Tactical Reloading.

- Place your hend on the next magezine in the ammunition pouch to eneure there ie a remaining magazine.
- Withdrew the magazine from the pouch.
- Drop the ueed megazine into the palm of the nonfiring hand, which ie the eame hand holding the replacement magazine.
- Ineert the replecement magazine, guiding it into the magazine well with the index finger.
- Releaee the elide, if neceeeary.
- Plece the ueed magazine into a pocket. Do not mix it with full magazinee.

c. One-Hand Reloading.

(1) With the right hand.

- Pueh the megazine releaee button with the thumb.
- Place the eafety ON with the thumb if the elide ie forward.
- Place the weapon backwarde into the holeter.

NOTE: If placing the weepon in the holeter beckwarda ie e problem, place the weapon between the calf end thigh to hold the weepon.

- Inaert the replecement magazine.
- Withdraw the weapon from the holeter.
- Remove the aafety with the thumb if the elide is forward, or pueh the elide releaee if the slide ie back.

(2) With the left hand.

- Push the magazine release button with the middle finger.
- Place the safety ON with the thumb if the slide is forward. With the .45-caliber pistol, the thumb must be switched to the left side of the weapon.
- Place the weapon backwards into the holster.

NOTE: If placing the weapon in the holster backwards is a problem, place the weapon between the calf and thigh to hold the weapon.

- Insert the replacement magazine.
- Remove the weapon from the holster.
- Remove the safety with the thumb if the slide is forward, or push the slide release lever with the middle finger if the slide is back.

2-13. POOR VISIBILITY FIRING

Poor visibility firing with any weapon is difficult since shadows can be misleading to the soldier. This is mainly true during EENT and EMNT (a half hour before dark and a half hour before dawn). Even though the weapon is a short-range weapon, the hours of darkness and poor visibility further decrease its effect. To compensate, the soldier must use the three principles of night vision.

a. Dark Adaptation. This process conditions the eyes to see during poor visibility conditions. The eyes usually need about 30 minutes to become 98-percent dark adapted in a totally darkened area.

b. Off-Center Vision. When looking at an object in daylight, a person looks directly at it. However, at night he would see the object only for a few seconds. To see an object in darkness, he must concentrate on it while looking 6° to 10° away from it.

c. Scanning. This is the short, abrupt, irregular movement of the firer's eyes around an object or area every 4 to 10 seconds. When artificial illumination is used, the firer uses night fire techniques to engage targets, since targets seem to shift without moving.

NOTE: For more detailed information on the three principles of night vision, see FM 21-75.

2-14. NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL FIRING

When firing under NBC conditions with a pistol or revolver, the firer should use optical inserts, if applicable. Firing in MOPP1 through MOPP3 levels should not be a problem for the firer. Unlike wearing a protective mask while firing a rifle, the firer's sight picture will be acquired the same as with or without a protective mask. MOPP4 is the only level that may present a problem for a firer since gloves are worn. Gloves may require the firer to adjust his grip to attain a proper grip and proper trigger squeeze. Firers should practice firing in MOPP4 to become proficient in NBC firing.

Section III. COACHING AND TRAINING AIDS

2-15. COACHING

a. Throughout preparatory marksmanship training, the coach-and-pupil method of training should be used. The proficiency of a pupil depends on how well his coach performs his duties. The coach assists the firer by correcting errors, ensuring he takes proper firing positions, and ensuring he observes all safety precautions. The criteria for selecting coaches are a command responsibility; coaches must have experience in pistol marksmanship above that of the student firer.

b. Duties of the coach during instruction practice and record firing include:

(1) Checking that the--

(a) Weapon is cleared.

(b) Ammunition is clean.

(c) Magazines are clean and operational.

(2) Observing the firer to see that he--

(a) Takes the correct firing position.

(b) Loads the weapon properly and only on command.

(c) Takes up the trigger slack correctly.

(d) Squeezes the trigger correctly (see paragraph 2-7)

(e) Calls the shot each time he fires (except for quick fire and rapid fire).

(f) Holds his breath correctly (see paragraph 2-5).

(g) Lowers his weapon and rests his arm when he does not fire a round within five to six seconds.

(3) Having the firer breathe deeply several times to relax if he is tense.

2-16. BALL-AND-DUMMY METHOD

In this method the coach loads the weapon for the firer. He may hand the firer a loadsd weapon or an smpty one. When firing the empty weapon, ths firer observes that in anticipating recoil he is forcing the weapon downward as the hammer falls. Repetition of the ball-end-dummy method helps to alleviate recoil anticipetion.

2-17. CALLING THE SHOT

To call the shot is to state whers the bullet should strike the target according to the sight picture at the instant the weapon fires--for example: "high," "a little low," "to the left," "to the right," or "bull's-eye." If ths firer does not call his shot correctly in range firing, he is not concentrating on sight alignment. Consequently, he does not know what his sight picture is as he fires. Another method of calling the shot is the clock system--for example. a three-ring hit at 8 o'clock, a four-ring hit at 3 o'clock. Another method is to provide the firer with a target center (placed beside him on the firing line). As soon as the shot is fired, the firer must place a finger on the target face or center where he expected the round to hit on the target. This method avoids guessing and computing for the firer. The immediate placing of the finger on the target face gives an accurate call. If the firer does not call his shot correctly, he is not concentrating on sight alignment and trigger squeeze. Thus, he does not know what his sight picture is as the weapon fires.

2-18. PENCIL TRIANGULATION EXERCISE

The pencil triangulation exercise (see Figure 2-25) is conducted only with an unloaded and properly cleared M1911A1 caliber .45 pistol. It will not work with an M9 pistol; however, coaches may have students dry fire the M9 while be observes the firers to see if the front sight dips or jumps when the hammer falls. The pencil triangulation exercise consists of firing a pencil or pointed dowel point-blank at a miniature target. It combines position, grip, sight alignment, breathing, and trigger squeeze into a single practical work exercise. At the same time, it measures the firer's performance without the effects of recoil. This practical work is designed to teach and develop correct shooting habits. It can be conducted indoors or out, which makes an ideal exercise where range facilities are limited or when weather is poor.

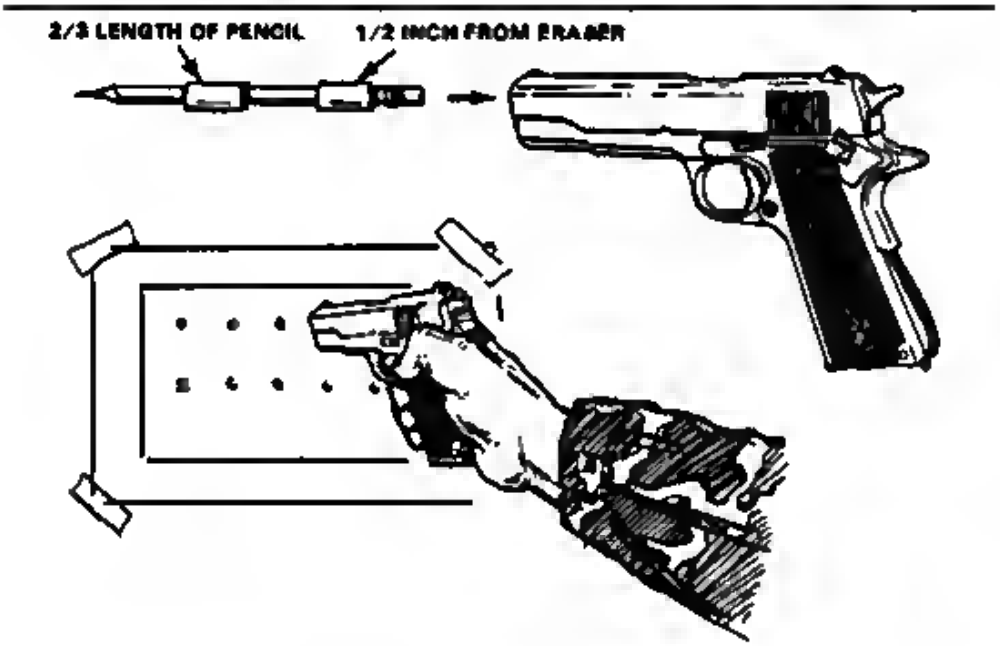


Figure 2-25. Pencil triangulation exercise.

a. Equipment.

(1) One dowel or lead pencil for every two students. This pencil should be at least 6 inches long and wrapped with masking or cellophane tape. The tape wrappings form two bushings that fit the inside diameter of the weapon's barrel.

(2) One miniature bull's-eye sheet for every two students. The bull's-eye sheet can be copied, drawn, or stamped by using the eraser of a pencil and ink pad. The bull's-eyes should not be larger than 1/8 inch and at least 1 inch apart.

b. Conduct of the Exercise. The instructor explains and demonstrates the details of the exercise before practical work by the students. The firer should begin by using a two-hand grip, progressing to the one-hand grip as his skills increase.

(1) The firer faces the target and takes up a good shooting position. This position is close enough to the miniature bull's-eye so when the pencil is inserted into the barrel, with the firer's arm extended and the sights aimed at the miniature bull's-eye, the point of the pencil is within 1 inch of the target. The bull's-eye sheet should be affixed to a target, or any type support, and should be shoulder-high to the firer.

(2) The firer inserts the pencil into the muzzle of the barrel, eraser end first, and cocks the hammer. He grips the weapon properly, extends the shooting arm, aims the weapon at the miniature bull's-eye, squeezes the trigger, and the hammer falls. The hammer strikes the firing pin, which in turn strikes the rubber eraser of the pencil, driving it out of the barrel and causing it to make a pencil dot 1/2 inch below the bull's-eye (if the firer had the correct sight alignment and trigger squeeze).

(3) The firer continues this exercise until he has fired a group of five pencil marks below each target. The object of the exercise is to keep the five pencil marks in a group as small as the 1/8-inch bull's-eye, 1/2 inch directly below the bull's-eye. With practice, many firers can hit the same mark with the pencil. This indicates that the firer is properly performing the fundamentals of marksmanship each time.

2-19. SLOW-FIRE EXERCISE

a. This is a dry-fire exercise. The slow-fire exercise is one of the most important exercises for both amateur and competitive marksmen. Coaches should ensure soldiers practice this exercise as

much as possible. To perform the slow-fire exercise, the firer assumes the standing position with the weapon pointed at the target. The firer should begin by using a two-hand grip, progressing to the one-hand grip as his skill increases. He takes in a normal breath and lets part of it out, locking the remainder in his lungs by closing his throat. He then releases, aims at the target, takes the correct sight alignment and sight picture, takes up the trigger slack, and squeezes the trigger straight to the rear with steady, increasing pressure until the hammer falls, simulating firing.

b. If the firer does not cause the hammer to fall in 5 or 6 seconds, he should come to the pistol ready position, and rest his arm and hand. He then starts the procedure again. The action sequence that makes up this process can be summed up by the key word BRASS. It is a word the firer should think of each time he fires his weapon:

Breathe--Take a normal breath, let part of it out, and lock the remainder in the lungs by closing the throat.

Relax--Relax the body muscles.

Aim--Take correct sight alignment and sight picture, and focus the eye at the top of the front sight.

Slack--Take up the trigger slack.

Squeeze--Squeeze the trigger straight to the rear with steadily increasing pressure without disturbing sight alignment until the hammer falls.

c. Coaches should observe the front sight for erratic movements during the application of trigger squeeze. Proper application of trigger squeeze allows the hammer to fall without the front sight moving. A small bouncing movement of the front sight is acceptable. Firer's should call the shot by the direction of movement of the front sight (high, low, left, or right).

2-20. AIR-OPERATED PISTOL, .177 MM

The air-opereted pistol is used as a training device to teach the soldier the method of quick fire,

to increaae confidence in his ability, and to afford him more practice firing. A range can be set up almost anywhere with a minimum of effort and coordination, which ia ideal for USAR and NG. If conducted on a standard range, live firing of piatols and revolvers can be conducted along with the firing of the .177-mm air-operated piatol. Due to light recoil and little noiae of the piatol, the aoldier can concentrate on fundamentals. Thia helpa build confidence, becauae the soldier can hit a target faster and accurately. The air-operated piatol should rsceive the same reapect aa any firearm. A thorough explanation of the weapon and a aafety briefing are given to each soldier.

2-21. QUICK-FIRE TARGET TRAINING DEVICE

The QTTD (aee Figures 2-26 and 2-27) ia uaed with tha .177-mm air-operated pistol.

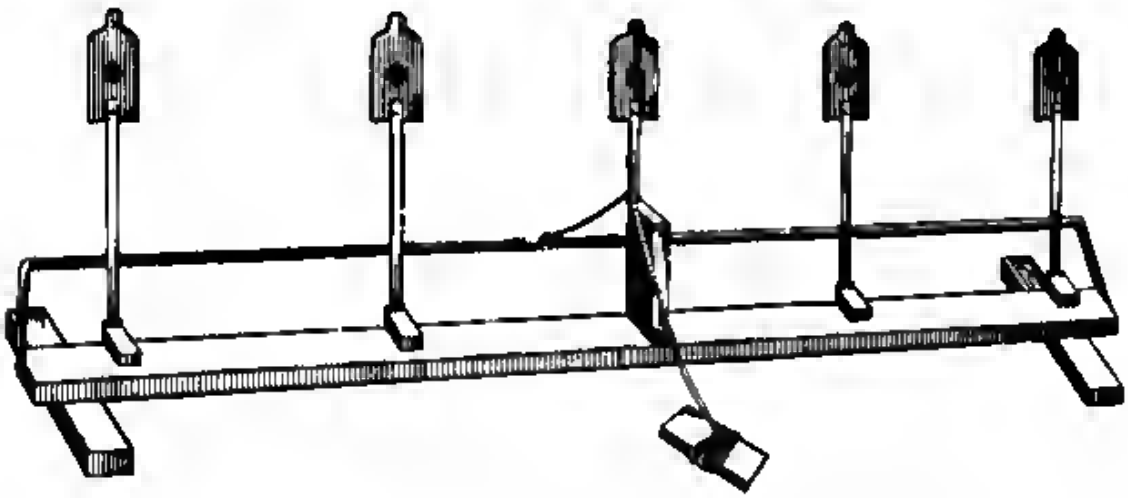


Figure 2-26. The quick-fire target training device.

PHASE I. From 10 feet, five shota at a 20-foot miniature E-type ailhouette. After firing each shot, the firer and coach discusa the results and make correctiona.

PHASE II. From 15 feet, fivs shota ata 20-foot miniature E-type ailhouette. The same inatructions apply to thia exerciae as for PHASE I.

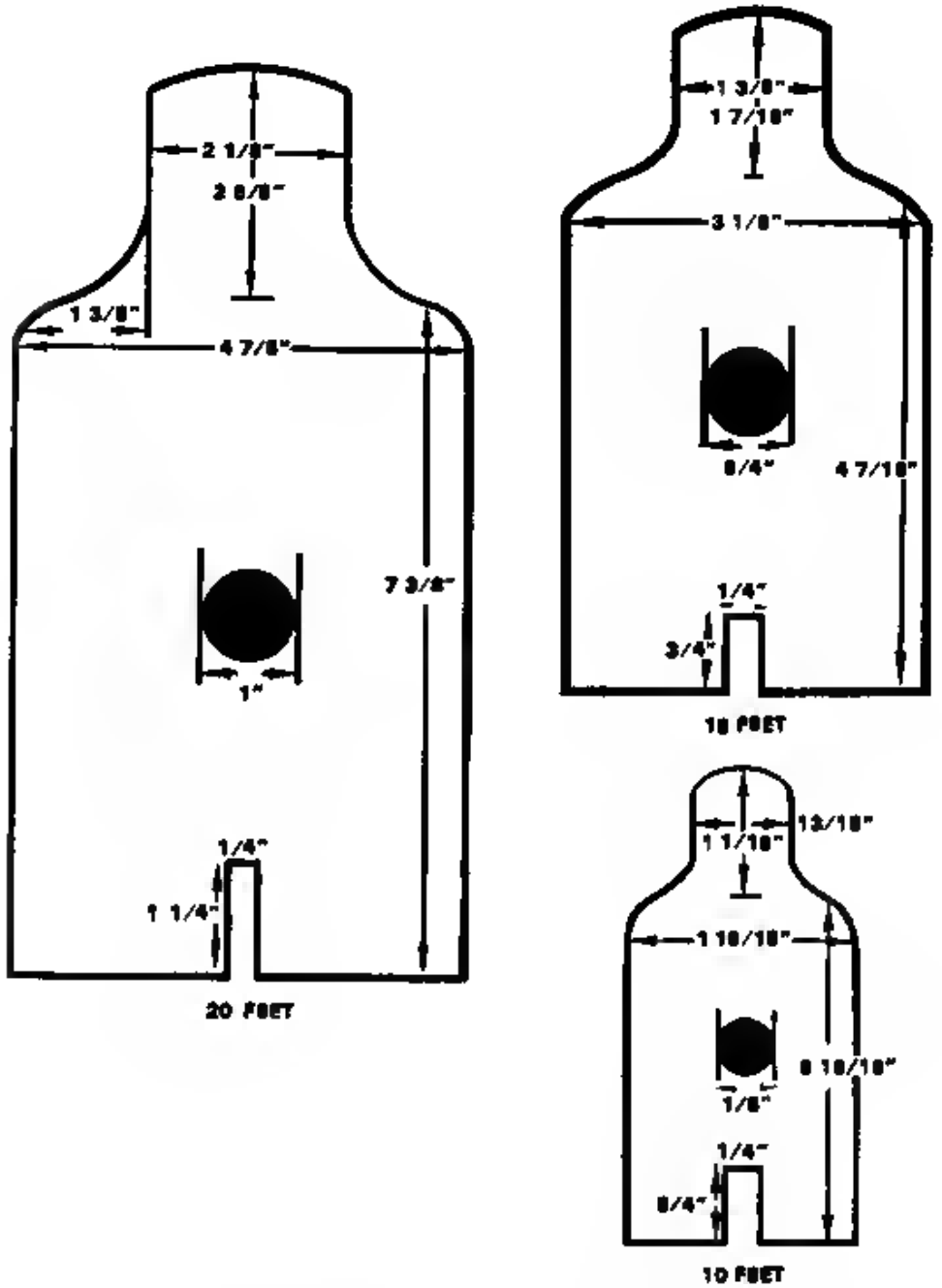


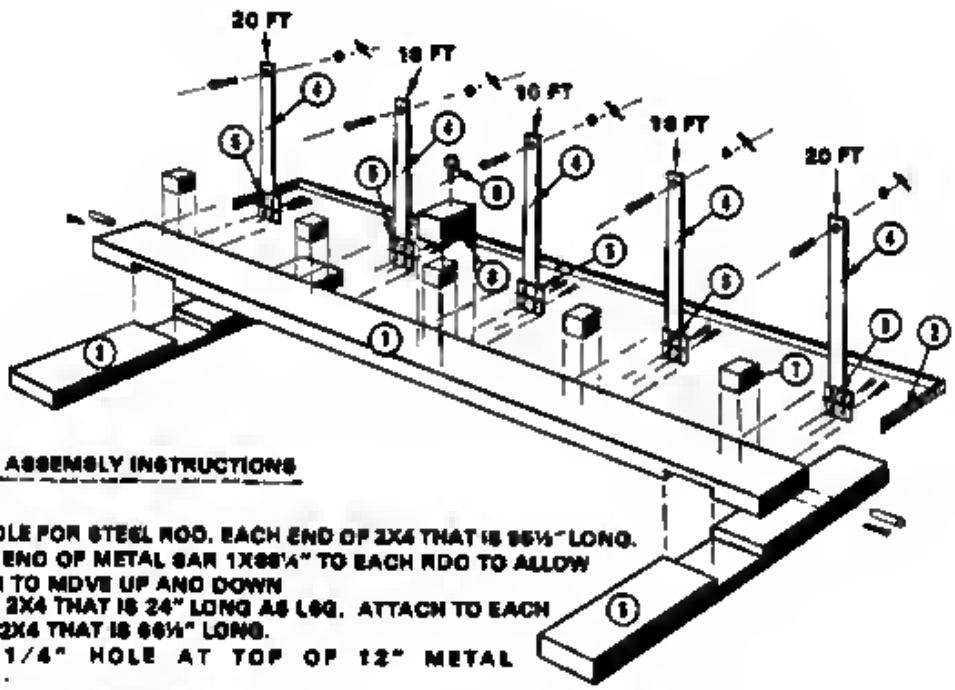
Figure 2-27. Dimeneions for the QTTD.

PHASE III. From 20 feet, five shots at a 20-foot miniature E-type silhouette. The same instructione apply to this exercise as for PHASES I and II.

PHASE IV. From 15 feet, six shots, at two 20-foot miniature E-type silhouettes.

(1) This exercise is conducted the same as the previous one, except that the firer is introduced to fire distribution. The targets on the QTTD are held in the up position so they cannot be knocked down when hit.

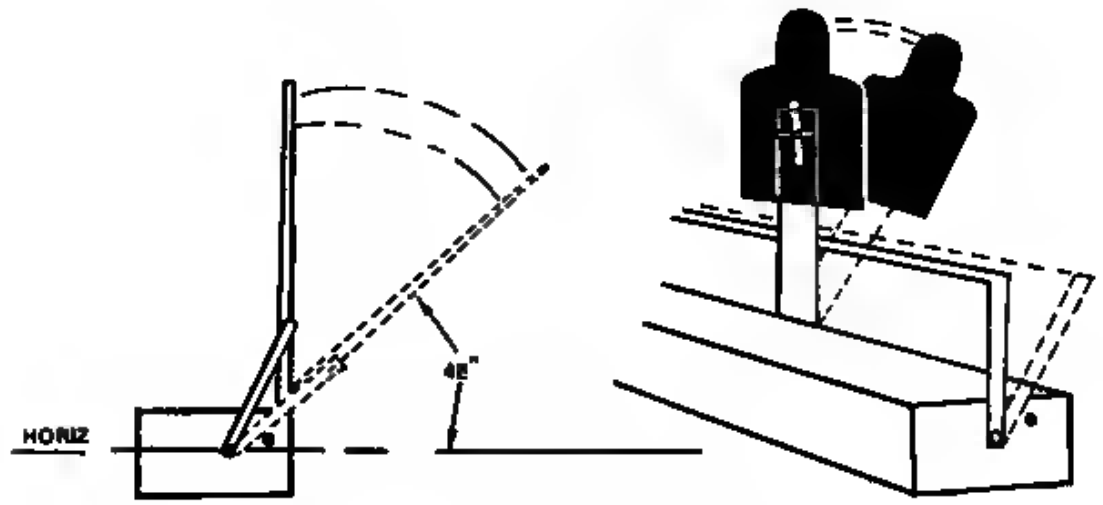
(2) The firer first engages the 20-foot miniature E-type silhouette on the extreme right of the QTTD (see Figure 2-28). He then traverses between targets and engages the same type target on the extreme left of the QTTD. The firer again shifts back to reengage the first target. The procedure is used to teach the firer to instinctively return to the first target if he misses it with his first shot.



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

1. DRILL HOLE FOR STEEL ROD. EACH END OF 2X4 THAT IS 66½" LONG.
2. ATTACH END OF METAL BAR 1X66¼" TO EACH ROD TO ALLOW THE BAR TO MOVE UP AND DOWN
3. USE THE 2X4 THAT IS 24" LONG AS LEG. ATTACH TO EACH END OF 2X4 THAT IS 66½" LONG.
4. DRILL 1/4" HOLE AT TOP OF 12" METAL STRIPS.
5. WELD METAL STRIP TO HINGES.
6. ATTACH HINGES TO 2X4 (66½"). MAKE SURE ONE SIDE IS FREE TO MOVE UP AND DOWN.
7. TARGET STOPS
8. WIRE GUIDE BLOCK
9. GUIDE EYE

Figure 2-28. Miniature E-type silhouette for use with QTTD.



NOTES:
1. ROD ON EACH END TO ALLOW TO MOVE.
2. "ETOP" IE PLACED TO ETOP TARGET AT 45 DEGREE ANGLE.

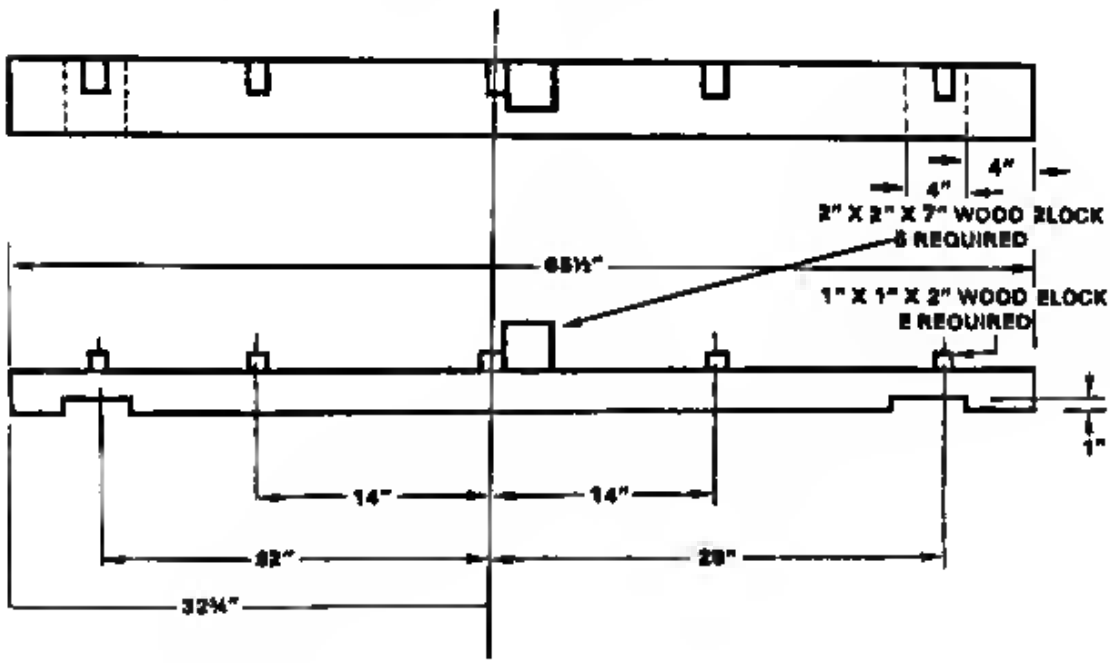


Figure 2-28. Miniature E-type silhouette for use with QTTD (continued).

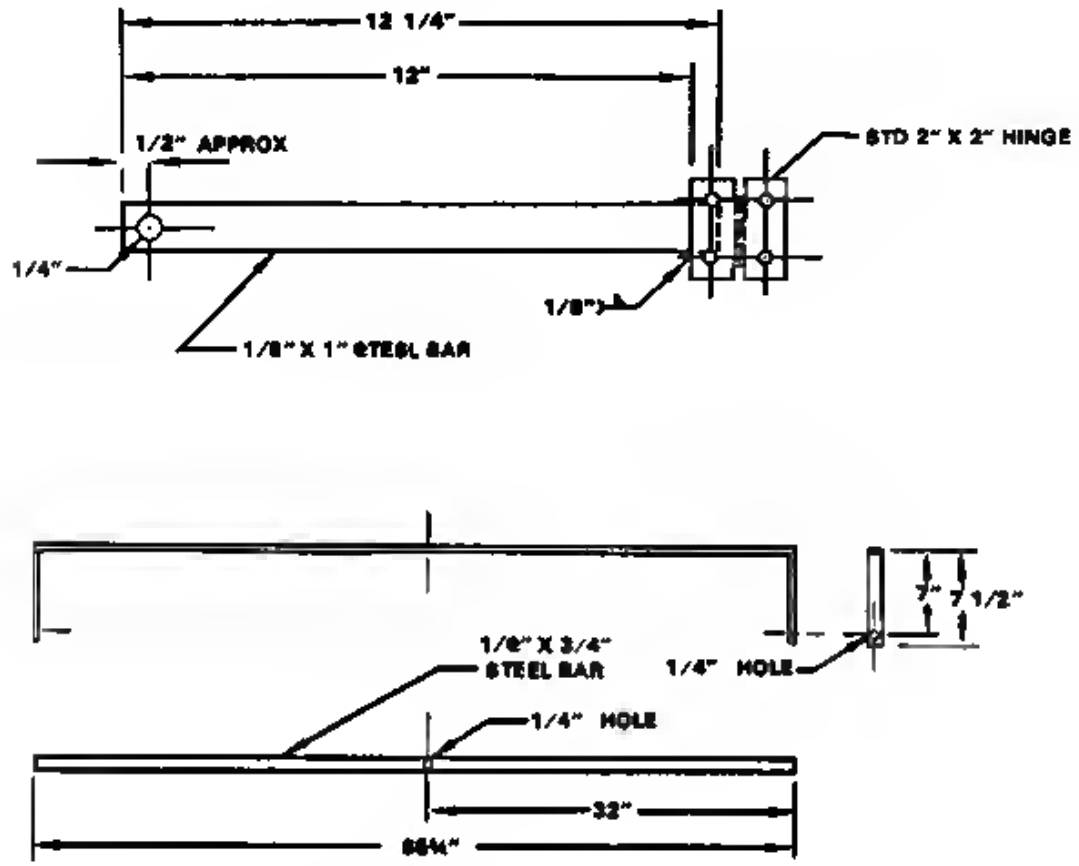


Figure 2-28. Minieturs E-type eilhouette for ues with QTTD (continued).

(3) The firer performe thie exerciee twice, firing three ehots esch time. Before firing the second time, the coach snd firer should discuss the errors made during the first exercise.

PHASE V. Seven shots fired from 20, 15, and 10 feet at miniature E-type silhouettes.

(1) The firer starts this exercise 30 feet from the QTTD. The command, MOVE OUT, is given, end the firer eteps out at e normal pace with the weepon held in the ready position. Upon the command, FIRE (given at the 20-foot line), the firer assumee the crouch position and engages the 20-foot miniature E-type silhouette on the estreme

right of the QTTD. He then traverses between targets, engages the same type target on the extreme left of the QTTD, and shifts back to the first target. If the target is still up, he engages it. The firer then assumes the standing position and returns the weapon to the ready position. Upon completion of each exercise, the coach makes corrections as the firer returns to the standing position.

(2) On the command, MOVE OUT, the firer again steps off at a normal pace. Upon the command, FIRE (given at the 15-foot line), he engages the 15-foot targets on the QTTD. The same sequence of fire distribution is followed as with the previous exercise.

(3) During this exercise, the firer moves forward on command, until he reaches the 10-foot line. At the command, FIRE, the firer engages the 10-foot miniature E-type silhouette in the center of the QTTD.

2-22. RANGE FIRING COURSES

Range firing is conducted after the firers have satisfactorily completed preparatory marksmanship training. The range firing courses are:

a. Instructional firing is practice firing on a range, using the assistance of a coach.

(1) All personnel authorized or required to fire the pistol or revolver receive 12 hours of preliminary instruction that includes the following:

- o Disassembly and assembly (does not apply to revolver).
- o Loading, firing, unloading, and immediate action.
- o Preparatory marksmanship.
- o Care and cleaning.

(2) The tables fired for instructional practice are prescribed in the combat pistol qualification course in Appendix A and in the revolver qualification course in Appendix C. During the instructional firing, the CPQC or RQC is fired with a coach or instructor.

NOTE: The RQC is fired on the same range as the CPQC; for a picture of the CPQC see FM 25-7.

b. The CPQC etresaea the fundamentals of quick fire. It ie the finai test of e soidier'e proficiency and the baaia for his marksmensbip ciessificetion. After the soidier hae compieted the instructional practice firing he wiii ehoot the CPQC for record. A detailed deacription of the CPQC tabiea, atandarde, and conduct of fire is in Appendix A.

NOTE: The alternate pistoi qualification courae (APQC) or aiternate revolver queiification couree (ARQC) can be ueed for auatainment/ qualification if the CPQC ie not available (aee Appendix B and Appendix D).

c. The military police fireerme quaiification courae ia a practical couree of instruction for police firearms training (eee FM 19-10).

Section IV. SAFETY

Sefety must be observed during eli markemanship training. Lieted below ere the preceutione for each phaee of treining. It ie not intended to replece AR 385-63 or locel renge regulatione. Range eefety requirements very eccording to the requirements of the couree of fire. It ie mendetory thet the latest renge sefety direotivee end locel renge reguletione be coneulted to determine current eefety requirements.

2-23. REQUIREMENTS

e. A red fleg ie dieplayed prominently on the renge during ell firing.

b. Weepons must be hendled cerefully and ere never pointed et anyone except the enemy in ectuel combet.

c. A weapon ie elways aeaumed loaded until it haa been thoroughly examined and found to contain no emmunition.

d. Firing limits ara indicated by red-and-white-striped polee vieible to ail firere.

e. Obatructione ehouid never be pleced in the muzzle of any weapon about to be fired.

f. Weapone are kept in e preecribed area with proper safeguarda.

g. Smoking is not allowed on the range near ammunition, explosives, or flammables.

2-24. BEFORE FIRING

a. All prescribed roadblocks and barriers are closed, and guards are posted.

b. All weapons are checked to ensure they are clear of ammunition and obstructions, and slides are locked to the rear.

c. All firers are briefed on the firing limits of the range and firing lanes. They must keep their fires within prescribed limits.

d. All firers are instructed on how to load and unload the weapon, and on safety features.

e. All personnel are briefed on all safety aspects of fire and range pertaining to the conduct of the courses

f. No one moves forward of the firing line without permission of the tower operator, safety officer, or OIC.

g. Weapons are loaded and unlocked only on command from the tower operator except during the conduct of the courses requiring automatic magazine changes.

h. Weapons are not handled except on command from the tower operator.

i. Firers must keep their weapons pointed downrange when loading, preparing to fire, or firing.

2-25. DURING FIRING

a. A firer does not move from his position until his weapon has been cleared by safety personnel, and it has been placed in its proper safety position. An exception is the assault phase.

b. During Table 5 of the CPQC, firers remain on line with other firers on their right or left.

c. Firers are careful to fire in their own firing lane and not to point the weapon into an adjacent lane, mainly during the assault phase.

d. The air-operated pistol is treated as a loaded weapon. Firers observe the same safety prscautions as with other wespons.

e. All personnal wear helmets during live-fire exerciaes.

f. The wsapon is held in the raised position except when preparing to fire. It is then held in the ready position, pointed downrange.

2-26. AFTER FIRING

a. Safety personnel inspect all weapons to ensure thsy are clear. A check is conducted to determine if any brass or live ammunition is in poaaeaaion of aoldiers.

b. Once clearad, piatols are secured with the slides locked to the rear, and rsvolvers with cylinders open.

2-27. INSTRUCTIONAL PRACTICE AND RECORD QUALIFICATION FIRING

During thees phases of firing, aafety personnsl ensure that ths--

a. Firsr understands ths conduct of the exercisa.

b. Firer has ths raquired ammunition, and understands ths commands for loading snd unloading.

c. Firer complies with sll commanda from the tower operator.

d. Proper alignmsnt is maintsined with other firers whila moving downrange.

e. Weapon is always pointed downrange.

f. Firer fires within ths prescribed range limits.

g. Weapon is cleared after each phase of firing, and the tower-operator is sware of the clearance.

h. Malfunction or failure to fire, due to no fault of the firer, is reported immediately. On command of the tower operator, the weapon is cleared and action is taken to allow the firer to continue with the exercise.

NOTE: For training and qualification standards see Appendixes A through E.

APPENDIX A

COMBAT PISTOL QUALIFICATION COURSE

A-1. COURSE INFORMATION

a. The CPQC may be used for both the pistol and revolver (for use with revolvers see Appendix C). It requires the soldier to engage single and multiple targets at various ranges using the fundamentals of quick fire. If the CPQC is not available, training may still be sustained and qualification achieved by using the APQC or ARQC.

NOTE: For a picture of the CPQC, see FM 25-7.

b. For each table of the CPQC, the firer is afforded extra rounds to raangage targets that are missed. During the course, 30 targets are exposed to the firer. However, 40 rounds of ammunition are issued with which to engage the exposed targets. A soldier who can raangage a target with an extra round during the exposure time is just as effective as one who hits the target with one round. The firer is not penalized for using or not using the extra ammunition. All excess ammunition is turned in after the complation of each table and may not be used during subsequent tables.

c. Two magazine changes are required when firing the CPQC. For safety purposes, one magazine contains one round of ammunition and is loaded first. A target appears in front of the firer, and he engages it. Eight seconds later, another target appears. During the sight-second delay, the firer must reload the weapon and be prepared to engage the next exposed target. There are no commands from range personnel or coaches for the magazine change. If the firer fails to reload his pistol in time to engage the next target, it is scored as a miss. This exercise teaches the soldier to quickly and safely change his magazine by instinct under pressure.

NOTE: When using the M9 pistol, the firer fires the first round in the double-action mode for all tables.

d. The range to exposed targets does not exceed 31 meters from the firer. Target exposure times are as follows:

(1) Tables I, II, and III:

(a) Single targets - - - - - three seconds.

(b) Multiple targets - - - - five seconds.

(2) Tables IV and V:

(a) Single targets - - - - - two seconds.

(b) Multiple targets - - - - four seconds.

A-2. FIRING THE CPQC

NOTE: The target sequence is decided by the tower operators but is the same for all lanes. This prevents firers from getting ahead of firers in adjoining lanes. Target esquence will vary in distance from the firer, starting with 31 meters and allowing no more than two 7-meter targets.

a. Qualification tables are as follows:

NOTE: Tower controls all reloading for revolvers.

(1) Table I: One magazine with seven rounds, and five targets exposed. The standing position is assumed at the firing line with the weapon held at the ready position. Only single targets are exposed to the firer in this table. Target sequence is decided by the tower operator.

(2) Table II: One magazine with one round, one magazine with seven rounds, and six targets exposed. The firer assumes the same position on the firing line as in Table I. There are four single targets and one set of multiple targets exposed to the firer.

(a) The magazine with one round is loaded into the weapon--one target is then exposed to the firer.

(b) After firing the pistol, the firer must change magazines at once. Three seconds after the target appears, the target is lowered if not hit.

(c) Eight seconds later, another target appears. Again, the firer must engage this target in the required time, or it is scored a miss.

(3) Table III: One magazine with seven rounds is loaded. Five targets are exposed--fired following rotation to another firing point. The firer assumes the same position on the firing line as in Tables I and II. Three single targets and one set of multiple targets are exposed to the firer. Target sequence is usually single, multiple, multiple, single, and multiple.

(4) Table IV: One magazine with five rounds is loaded. Four targets are exposed starting with the same position used in the previous tables. Two single targets and one set of multiple targets are exposed to the firer.

(5) Table V: One magazine with one round, one magazine with seven rounds, one magazine with five rounds, and ten targets exposed. The firer begins 10 meters behind the firing line in the middle of the trail.

(a) The magazine containing one round is loaded into the pistol. The firer places the magazine containing seven rounds in his magazine pouch where it is closest to the firing hand. The magazine containing five rounds is placed in the magazine pouch farthest from the firing hand.

(b) When the firer reaches the firing line, a single target is exposed for two seconds, then lowered if not hit. There is an eight-second delay to allow the firer to change magazines. The seven-round magazine should be loaded at this time.

(c) At the end of eight seconds, another single target is exposed to the firer. Again, should the firer not have loaded his second magazine in time to engage this target, it is scored a miss.

(d) When the tower operator is sure that the firing line has completed the magazine change, he gives the command, MOVE OUT. He exposes two sets of multiple targets at various ranges from the firer.

(e) After exposure of two sets of multiple targets, the pistol is reloaded with the five-round magazine. The command, MOVE OUT, is given; and the remaining targets are presented to the firer in sequence. After the last targets are hit or lowered, the weapon is cleared.

(f) The firer, holding the weapon in the raised pistol position with the slide to the rear, returns to the starting point and places the weapon on the stand. Excess ammunition is turned in to the ammunition point. The next order moves to the firing line.

b. The same course is fired for night qualification. It is based on a GO/NO-GO scoring system: 5 target hits equal a GO; 10 seconds are allowed for each round.

c. The same course is fired for NBC qualification. It is based on a GO/NO-GO scoring system: 7 target hits equal a GO; 10 seconds are allowed for each round.

NOTE: Night and NBC qualification is required IAW DA Pam 350-38.

A-3. CONDUCT OF FIRE

When the weapon is being fired, firers are issued the rounds required to fire a specific table. The following list of commands outlines a step-by-step sequence for conducting range firing on the CPQC.

a. Table I.

(1) The tower operator orders firers to move to the firing line in preparation for firing. The tower operator orders firers to position themselves next to the weapon stands and secure their weapons. Magazines containing seven rounds are issued to the scorers and given to the firers.

(2) The tower operator commands:

TABLE ONE, SEVEN ROUNDS.
LOAD AND LOCK.
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
UNLOCK YOUR WEAPONS.
WATCH YOUR LANE.

(3) The tower operator exposes the targets to the firers. When all targets have been exposed and engaged or lowered, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
CLEAR ON THE RIGHT.
CLEAR ON THE LEFT.
THE FIRING LINE IS CLEAR.
FIRERS, PLACE YOUR WEAPONS ON THE STANDS.

b. Table II.

(1) The tower operator orders firers to secure their weapons. One magazine of one round and one magazine of seven rounds are issued to the firers.

(2) The tower operator commands:

TABLE TWO, EIGHT ROUNDS.
LOAD AND LOCK.
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
UNLOCK YOUR WEAPONS.
WATCH YOUR LANE.

(3) The tower operator exposes the targets to the firers. When all targets have been exposed and engaged or lowered, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
CLEAR ON THE RIGHT.
CLEAR ON THE LEFT.
THE FIRING LINE IS CLEAR.
FIRERS, KEEP YOUR WEAPONS POINTED UP AND DOWNRANGE.
MOVE TO THE FIRING POINT TO YOUR RIGHT.

c. Table III.

(1) The tower operator orders the firers to position themselves next to the weapon stands. One magazine of seven rounds is issued to the firers.

(2) The tower operator commands:

TABLE THREE, SEVEN ROUNDS.
LOAD AND LOCK
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
UNLOCK YOUR WEAPONS.
WATCH YOUR LANE.

(3) The tower operstor expoees the tergets to the firere. When slI targets have been expoeed and engeged or lowered, the tower operator commande:

CEASE FIRE.
CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
CLEAR ON THE RIGHT.
CLEAR ON THE LEFT.
THE FIRING LINE IS CLEAR.
FIRERS, PLACE YOUR WEAPONS ON THE STAND.

d. Table IV.

(1) Ths tower operstor ordsrs ths firsrs to secure thsir wespons snd move to ths csntsr of ths trail. Firsrs ars issued ons magszins of five rounds.

(2) The tower operator commands:

TABLE POUR, FIVE ROUNDS.
LOAD AND LOCK.
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
UNLOCK YOUR WEAPONS.
WATCH YOUR LANE.

(3) The tower operstor exposes the tergets to the firers. When all tergets hsve besn exposed and engsged or lowered, the tower operstor commands:

CEASE FIRE.
CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
CLEAR ON THE RIGHT.
CLEAR ON THE LEFT.
THE FIRING LINE IS CLEAR.
FIRERS, PLACE YOUR WEAPONS ON THE STAND
TO THE REAR OF THE FIRING LINE.

e. Tablsa V.

(1) The tower operstor orders the firers to secure their weapone. Firers sre issusd one msgazine of

one round, one magazine of seven rounds, and one magazine of five rounds.

(2) The tower operator commands:

TABLE FIVE, THIRTEEN ROUNDS.
LOAD AND LOCK.
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
PISTOLS AT THE READY POSITION.
UNLOCK YOUR WEAPON.
WATCH YOUR LANE.
MOVE OUT.

(3) The tower operator exposes the targets to the firers. He gives the firers the commands, WEAPONS AT THE READY POSITION and MOVE OUT, after each target or group of targets has been engaged.

(4) Upon completion of Table V, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
CLEAR ON THE RIGHT.
CLEAR ON THE LEFT.
THE FIRING LINE IS CLEAR.
FIRERS, KEEP YOUR WEAPONS UP AND DOWN-RANGE.
SCORERS AND FIRERS MOVE BACK TO THE FIRING LINE AND PLACE YOUR WEAPONS ON THE STAND.

(5) The tower operator has each scorer total the firer's scorecard and turn it in to the range officer or his representative. The firing orders are rotated and the above sequence continued until all orders have fired.

NOTE: For night qualification and NBC qualification, the same course is used. Ten seconds is allowed for each round.

A-4. ALIBIS

a. Alibis are fired at the completion of each table from the position where the alibi occurred. Fire commands that apply to the table are used to fire an alibi.

b. If a malfunction of weapon or targets occurs during firing from stationary positions, the firer reports the malfunction, and keeps his weapon pointed up and downrange. Should the malfunction occur during Table V, the firer keeps his weapon pointed up and downrange. He continues to move forward, keeping aligned with the firers to his right and left.

A-5. RULES

Rules governing firing the CPQC are as follows:

a. Coaching. Coaching is not allowed during record firing. No person may give or try to give help while the firer is taking his position or after he has taken his position at the firing point. Each firer must observe the location of the target in his own lane. During the instructional firing, the coach and assistant instructors should assist the firer in correcting errors.

b. Accidental Discharges. All shots fired by the firer are scored after he has taken his place on the firing lane. Even if the weapon is not directed toward a target or is accidentally discharged, a replacement round is not issued.

c. Firing on the Wrong Target. Shots fired on the wrong target are entered as a miss on the firing scorecard. A firer is credited with hits he attains in his own firing lane.

d. Firing After the Signal to Lower Targets. Any shot fired by a firer after targets start to lower are scored as a miss.

e. More Than One Shot Fired at an E-Type Silhouette Target. The firer is credited with a hit if the hit is made during the target exposure time. The number of rounds fired to obtain the hit is immaterial.

f. Excess Ammunition at the End of a Firing Table. Excess ammunition from each table is turned in to the ammunition point and not used by the firer for subsequent tables.

g. Target Sequence. The target sequence is decided by the tower operator but is the same for all lanes. This prevents firers from getting ahead of

firers in adjoining lanes. Target sequence will vary in distance from tbe firer, starting with 11 meters and allowing no more than two 7-meter targets.

A-6. SCORECARD

a. Use. The scorecard outlines instructional firing and qualification firing (CPQC) (see Figure A-1). Numbers in column labeled TGT (target) are not the sequence in which targets are exposed. They are the numerical identification of targets to be engaged during each table of fire.

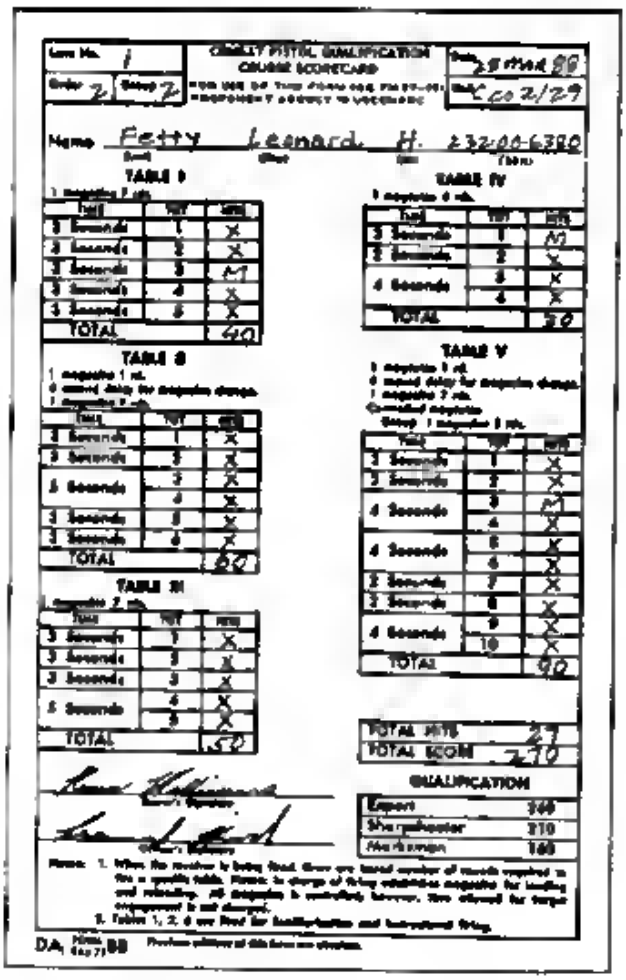


Figure A-1. Sample scorecard, DA Form 88.

b. Scoring. Each time a target is hit or killed, an X is placed in the column labeled HITs. The value of a hit is 10 points. Upon completion of firing the CPQC, the scorer totals and signs the scorecard. Qualification standards are listed in the bottom right corner on the record firing side of the scorecard. They are:

Expert - 260 to 300.
Sharpshooter - 210 to 250.
Marksman - 160 to 200.
Unqualified - below 160.
NBC and Night Firing is on a GO/NO-GO scoring system and recorded in the remarks column.
Night: 5 target hits = GO.
NBC: 7 target hits = GO.

c. Supply of Forms. DA Form 88 is available through normal publications supply channels.

A-7. TARGETS

Seven electric target device targets and E-type silhouettes for each firing lane are required. Aggressor figures may be superimposed on the silhouettes to add realism to the course of fire.

A-8. QUICK-TARGET TRAINING DEVICE

The QTTD may be procured locally. For durability and appearance, it should be made by the training aids section or an equally capable agency.

APPENDIX B

ALTERNATE PISTOL QUALIFICATION COURSE

B-1. PROCEDURES

Once the soldier has completed instructional firing, he must then fire the CPQC for record. If the CPQC is not available, the soldier can fire the APQC.

a. Procedures for firing the APQC are as follows, given 40 rounds of ammunition, fire Tables 1 through 4.

(1) Table 1: Engage the 25-meter APQC target from the standing position with 7 rounds of ammunition; given one 7-round magazine on a 25-meter range during daylight hours. Within 21 seconds engage the APQC target from the standing position.

(2) Table 2: Engage the 25-meter APQC target from the kneeling position with 13 rounds; given two magazines, one 6-round and one 7-round, on a 25-meter range during hours of daylight. Within 45 seconds, from a standing position, assume a good kneeling position, engage the target with 6 rounds, perform a rapid magazine change, and engage the target with a 7-round magazine.

(3) Table 3: Engage the 25-meter APQC target from the crouch position with 10 rounds; given two magazines with 5 rounds each on a 25-meter range during daylight hours. Within 35 seconds, from a standing position, assume a good crouch position, engage the target with one 5-round magazine, perform a rapid magazine change, and engage the target with the second 5-round magazine.

(4) Table 4: Engage the 25-meter APQC target from the prone position with 10 rounds; given two magazines with 5 rounds each on a 25-meter range during daylight hours. Within 35 seconds from a standing position, assume a good prone position, engage the

target with one 5-round magazine, perform a rapid magazine change, and engage the target with the second 5-round msgazine.

b. Firing Pistol Under Night Conditions. Engage the 25-meter target from the crouch position with 30 rounds; given two 15-round magazines of M9 9-mm ammunition or four 7-round magazines and one 2-round magazine of N1911A1 ammunition on a 25-meter range under night conditions. Given 10 seconds for each round, engage E-type ailhouettes with 10 rounds. Conduct msgazine changes without command. Tower will allow 8 aeconds for each magazine chsnge.

c. Firing Pistol Under NBC Conditions. Engage a 25-meter target from a crouch poaition with 20 rounds; given one 15-round magazine and ons 5-round magazine of M9 9-mm ammunition or two 7-round magazines snd one 6-round magazins of M1911A1 ammunition on a 25-meter range under simulated NBC conditions. During dsylight hours, givan 10 seconds for aach round, engaga E-type silhousttes with 20 rounds of ammunition. Conduct magazina changes without command. Towar will allow 10 seconds for sach magazine change.

NOTE: When using tha 9-mm pistol, tha first round is firad in the doubls-sction mode for all four tablas. Night snd NBC qualificstion is raquirad IAW DA Psm 350-38.

B-2. CONDUCT OF FIRE

a. Tha following commands outline s step-by-step saquence for conducting range firing on the APQC.

(1) Tabla 1: Standing position.

(a) The towar oparstor gives the order to move to the firing line and to prepare to firs. The magazine containing seven rounda is issued to the scorer and given to the firer on command. The tower operator commsnds:

TABLE ONE, STANDING POSITION, SEVEN ROUNDS.
LOAD AND LOCK.
IS THE LINE READY?

(The 9-mm firera place their weapona in the double-action mode st this time.)

THE FIRING LINE IS READY.
FIRERS, WATCH YOUR LANE!

(b) At the end of prescribed firing time, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
ARE THERE ANY ALIBIS?

(Alibis are given eight seconds for each round not fired.)

NOTE: For more information see paragraph B-3.

UNLOAD AND CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
IS THE FIRING LINE CLEAR?
THE FIRING LINE IS NOW CLEAR.
FIRERS AND SCORERS MOVE DOWNRANGE AND CHECK YOUR TARGETS.

(Weapons are left on firing line with slides locked to the rear.)

NOTE: Clear, lock open, and leave weapons on the table, or stand weapons at the firing line when the firer and scorer go downrange to score their target.

(2) Table 2: Kneeling position.

The tower operator orders firers to move up to the firing line. Two magazines containing six rounds and seven rounds each are issued to the scorer to be given to the firer on command. The tower operator commands.

TABLE TWO, KNEELING POSITION WITH MAGAZINE CHANGE, FORTY-FIVE SECONDS.
LOCK AND LOAD ONE SIX-ROUND MAGAZINE
LOAD YOUR SEVEN-ROUND MAGAZINE WITHOUT COMMAND.

NOTE: The following commands are the same as for Table 1.

(3) Table 3: Crouch position.

The tower operator orders firers to move up to the firing line. Scorers are issued two 5-round magazines to be issued to the firer on command. The tower operator commands:

TABLE THREE, CROUCH POSITION WITH
MAGAZINE CHANGE, THIRTY-FIVE SECONDS.
LOAD YOUR SECOND FIVE-ROUND MAGAZINE
WITHOUT COMMAND.

NOTE: The following commands are the same as for Tables 1 and 2.

(4) Table 4: Prone position.

The tower operator orders firers to move to the firing line. Firers are issued two 5-round magazines. The tower operator orders:

TABLE FOUR, PRONE POSITION WITH MAGAZINE
CHANGE, THIRTY-FIVE SECONDS.
LOAD YOUR SECOND FIVE-ROUND MAGAZINE
WITHOUT COMMAND.

NOTE: The following commands are the same as for Tables 1, 2, and 3.

(5) The scorer and firer repair or replace targets for the next firing order.

b. The commands for the pistol night fire for record are as follows:

(1) The tower operator orders to move to the firing line and to prepare to fire. Two magazines of 15 rounds of M9 ammunition or four 7-round magazines and one 2-round magazine of M1911A1 ammunition are issued to firers.

(2) The tower operator commands:

NIGHT FIRE, CROUCH POSITION WITH
MAGAZINE CHANGES.
LOAD OTHER MAGAZINES WITHOUT COMMAND.
LOAD AND LOCK ONE MAGAZINE.

(M1911A1 firers must load their two-round magazine first.)

IS THE FIRING LINE READY?

(M9 firers must place their weapons in the double-action mode.)

THE FIRING LINE IS READY.
FIRERS, WATCH YOUR LANE.

(3) At the end of the prescribed firing time, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
ARE THERE ANY ALIBIS?

(Alibis are given 10 seconds for each round not fired.)

UNLOAD AND CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
IS THE FIRING LINE CLEAR?
THE FIRING LINE IS NOW CLEAR.
FIRERS AND SCORERS MOVE DOWNRANGE AND CHECK YOUR TARGETS.

(Weapons are left on the firing line with slides locked to the rear.)

c. The commands for the pistol NBC fire for record are as follows:

(1) The tower operator orders to move to the firing line and to prepare to fire. Firer is given one 15-round magazine and one 5-round magazine of M9 ammunition or two 7-round magazines and one 6-round magazine of M1911A1 ammunition.

(2) The tower operator commands:

NBC FIRE, CROUCH POSITION WITH MAGAZINE CHANGE.
LOAD OTHER MAGAZINES WITHOUT COMMAND.
LOAD AND LOCK ONE MAGAZINE.

(M9 firers load 5-round magazine first; M1911A1 firers load 6-round magazine first.)

IS THE FIRING LINE READY?

(M9 firers must place their weapons in the double-action mode.)

THE FIRING LINE IS READY.
FIRERS, WATCH YOUR LANE.

(3) At the end of the prescribed firing time, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
ARE THERE ANY ALIBIS?

(Alibis are given 8 seconds for each round not fired.)

UNLOAD AND CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
IS THE FIRING LINE CLEAR?
THE FIRING LINE IS NOW CLEAR.
FIRERS AND SCORERS MOVE DOWNRANGE AND CHECK YODR TARGETS.

(Weapons are left on the firing line with slides locked to the rear.)

NOTE: Exceaa ammunition at the end of a firing table is turned in to the scorer and not used by the firer in subsequent tables. At the end of the course, all excess ammunition is turned in to the ammunition point.

B-3. ALIBIS

If there is a malfunction of the weapon or target during firing, the scorer reports and records the malfunction. The firer is allowed one alibi (eight seconds for each round) at the completion of each table. All alibis are fired from the position in which the alibis occur. Firing commands that apply are used to fire alibis.

B-4. SCORING

a. The firer is scored on the number of target hits during the time limit. The firer must achieve at least 24 hits with a minimum score of 80 points to qualify. The target hits are multiplied by the number inside the scoring rings to determine the score. No credit is given for rounda fired after the command CEASE FIRE. Shots that touch the next higher scoring ring are scored the next higher value. (See Figure B-1.)

b. The qualificstion acorea are:

Expert - 160 to 200.
Sharpshooter - 120 to 159.
Marksman - 80 to 119.
NBC and night firing are done on a GO/NO-GO acoring ayatem and recorded in remarks column.

NBC: 7 target hits = GO.
Night: 5 target hits = GO.

NOTE: See format for scorecard in Figure B-2.

c. Coaching is allowed during instructional firing but not during record fire. No one may assist while the firer is taking position or after taking position at the firing point except for safety reasons.

Figure B-1. The 25-meter E-type silhouette with rings (NSN 6920-01-276-6604).

ALTERNATE PISTOL QUALIFICATION COURSE

For use of this form, see FM 23-35, the Proponent agency is TRADOC.

NAME: (Last, First, MI) Teeter, Joe M — DATE 27 Mar 88

LANE NO 3 | ORDER 1 | UNIT Co 2d Bn | SSN 333-33-3333

TABLE 1 - STANDING POSITION: 1 Magazine - 7 Rounds - 21 Seconds

HITS 7 — SCORE 32

TABLE 2 - KNEELING POSITION: First Magazine - 6 Rounds - 45 Seconds; Second Magazine - 7 Rounds

HITS 12 — SCORE 58

TABLE 3 - CROUCH POSITION: 2 Magazines - 5 Rounds Each - 35 Seconds

HITS 10 — SCORE 49

TABLE 4 - PRONE POSITION: 2 Magazines - 5 Rounds Each - 30 Seconds

HITS 10 — SCORE 48

QUALIFICATION: EXPERT 160-200; SHARPSHOOTER 130-159; MARKSMAN 90-119

TOTAL HITS 39 — TOTAL SCORE 187

SCORER'S SIGNATURE | DATE 27 Mar 88 | OFFICER'S SIGNATURE | DATE 27 Mar 88

REMARKS: Night Fire - 60; NBC Fire - 60

NOTES: 1. HITS ARE MARKED WITH "X," AND MISSES ARE MARKED WITH "O."

2. THE FIRER MUST ACHIEVE A MINIMUM OF 24 HITS AND A MINIMUM SCORE OF 90 POINTS TO QUALIFY.

DATA REQUIRED BY PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

AUTHORITY: [illegible] / Executive Order 9397. PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S): Records individual's performance on Record Fire Range. ROUTINE USE(S): Evaluation of individual's proficiency and basis for determination of award of proficiency badge. SSN is used for positive identification purposes only. MANDATORY OR VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE AND EFFECT ON INDIVIDUAL NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION: Voluntary. Individuals not providing information cannot be rated/scored on a mass basis.

DA Form 5704-R, SEP 88

Figure B-2. Example of completed Alternate Pistol Qualification Course form.

NOTE: See Appendix F for blank copy of this form for local reproduction.

APPENDIX C

REVOLVER QUALIFICATION COURSE

C-1. COURSE INFORMATION

a Tha CPQC ia uaed for both pistols and revolvers. Thia appendix outlines its uae with revolvera only (for use with pistola aee Appendix A). The CPQC requires the soldier to engage singls snd multiple timed targets at various ranges uaing the fundamantala of quick fir... If a CPQC ia not available, training and qualification may be conducted using tha standard 25-meter ranga and the ARQC (aee Appendix D).

NOTE: For rangs deaign and layout of the CPQC, aaa FM 25-7.

b. For aach table of tha RQC, the firer ia affordad extra rounda to reengaga targeta thst are miaaed. During the couraa 30 targets are preaentad to tha firer; howevsr, the firer ia givan 40 rounda to angage thaae targeta. A firer who can auccaaafully reengage the target with a aacond round during the expoaura time is juat aa affectiva as a firer who hita the targat with tha firat round. The firar ia not penalizsd for uaing or not uaing tha extra rounda he ia allocated. All axcesa ammunition is turned in at the end of each table and is not uaed for subsequent tables.

c. All reloads will be controlled by the tower operator. If the firer fsils to sngags a target within the timed exposure, thst target is scored as a miss. This teaches him to quickly spply the fundamentals of pistol marksmsnahip under atrsss.

d The range to expoaed targets does not exceed 31 meters from the firer. Target exposure times are as follows

(1) Tables I, II, and III:

(a) Single targets -----three seconds.

(b) Muitiple targets-----five seconds.

(2) Tables IV and V:

(a) Single targets-----two seconds

(b) Multiple targets-----four seconds.

C-2. FIRING THE RQC

NOTE. Target sequence is decided by the tower operstor, but is the same for ail ianes to prevent firers from getting in front of other firers in edjoining lanes Tsrgets will very in distance to the firere, etarting et 31 mseters end allowing no more than two 7-meter tsrgete.

e. Quelificstion tsblee are ae followe:

(1) Teble I: The revolver ie loeded with six rounds. The etsnding position is sssumed st the firing line with the weepon in the reedy poeition. Four tergete ere expoeed. The tower operetor controls ths relosding of the lsst round, followed by the sxpoeure of the lsst tsrget. Firere ere reminded before the heginning of the teble thet they will heve only eeven rounde for five tergete.

(2) Table II: The revolver ie loeded with eix rounde. Two single end one eet of multiple tergsts ere sxpoeed before reloeding is conducted under control of the tower operetor. The remaining two rounde ere loeded, end the leet two eingle targete ere expoeed. Ths firer ie advised before the start of the table tbet he will only have eight rounds with which to engege the six tergets. Firers assume the seme position es Teble I.

(3) Table III: The revolver is loaded with six rounds. One single and one set of multiple targets are exposed, followed by the reloading of the last round under the control of the tower operator. The remsining two single tsrgets sre then exposed to the firer. Firers ere reminded before the stert of the table thet they wiil have seven rounds to engsge five tsrgete.

(4) Table IV: The revolver ia loaded with five rounda. Two single end one multiple target are exposed to the firer. No reloading takes place in thia table.

(5) Teble V: Firera are given 13 rounds. Ten tergets are expoeed throughout the table. The firer begina 10 metere behind the firing line in the middle of the trail.

(a) Six rounds are loeded into the revolver.

(b) When the firer reaches the firing line, a eingle target ia exposed for two seconda, then lowered if not hit.

(c) One set of multiple targeta ie exposed to the firer. The firer ie allowed four saconds to engaga the targets. If targeta are not engagsd, thsy are acored a miss.

(d) Whsn tha tower operator haa controlled reloading, he givss tha command, MOVE OUT, and expoaaa two aets of multipla tsrgata at varioua ranges from tha firar.

(e) Whan tha tower oparator haa controlled raloading, ha givea tha command, MOVE OUT, and the ramaining targats ara prasented in aequenca. After tha last targats ara hit or lowarad, tha weapon is claared.

(f) Ths firar, holding tha weapon in tha raiaed poaition with the cylindara open, raturna to ths atarting point snd placaa the weapon on tha atand. Exceas ammunition (if any) is turned in to the ammunition point. The next order movaa to the firing lina.

b. The aama courae ia fired for night qualification. It is scored on a GO/NO-GO scoring eyetem: fivs target hita eguel e GO. Ten eeconds are allowed for each round.

c. The eame couree is fired for NBC qualification. It is baeed on a GO/NO-GO scoring syatem: eeven terget hits egual a GO. Ten eeconds are allowed for each round.

NOTE: Night and NBC qualificetion ia reguired IAW DA Pam 350-38.

C-3. CONDUCT OF FIRE

When the weapon is being fired firers are issued the number of rounds required to fire a specific table. The tower operator controls all loading and reloading. The following list of commands outlines a step-by-step sequence for conducting range firing on the RQC.

a. Table I.

(1) The tower operator orders firers to move to the firing line in preparation for firing. The tower operator orders firers to position themselves next to the weapon stands and secure their weapons. Seven rounds are issued to scorers to be given to firers.

(2) The tower operator commands:

TABLE ONE, SEVEN ROUNDS.
LOAD SIX ROUNDS.
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
WATCH YOUR LANE.

(3) The tower operator exposes two single targets to the firers. Once these targets have been engaged or lowered, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
LOAD REMAINING ROUND. (Tower allows appropriate time.)
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
WATCH YOUR LANE.

(4) The tower operator exposes remaining three single targets to the firers. When all targets have been engaged or lowered, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
CLEAR ON THE RIGHT.
CLEAR ON THE LEFT.
THE FIRING LINE IS CLEAR.
FIRERS PLACE YOUR WEAPONS ON THE STANDS. (Leave cylinders open.)

b. Table II.

(1) The tower operator orders firers to secure their weapons Eight rounds are issued to the scorers to be given to the firers.

(2) The tower operator commands:

TABLE TWO, EIGHT ROUNDS.
LOAD SIX ROUNDS.
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
WATCH YOUR LANE.

(3) The tower operator expoaea four aingle targets to the firers. When these targets have been engaged or lowered, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
LOAD TWO REMAINING ROUNDS. (Tower allowa appropriate time.)
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
WATCH YOUR LANE.

(4) The tower operator expoaea one aet of multiple targeta to firera. Once theae targeta have been engaged or lowered, the tower operator commanda:

CEASE FIRE.
CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
CLEAR ON THE RIGHT.
CLEAR ON THE LEFT.
THE FIRING LINE IS CLEAR.
FIRERS, KEEP YOUR WEAPONS POINTED UP AND DOWN RANGE, MOVE TO THE FIRING POINT TO YOUR RIGHT.

c. Table III.

(1) The tower operator orders the firers to position themselves next to the weapon stands and secure their weapons. Seven rounds are issued to the scorers to be given to the firers.

(2) The tower operator commands:

TABLE THREE, SEVEN ROUNDS.
READY ON THE RIGRT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
WATCH YOUR LANE.

(3) The tower operator exposes three eingle targets to the firers. When all targets have been engaged or lowered, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
LOAD REMAINING ROUND. (Tower sllows appropriate time.)
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
WATCN YOUR LANE.

(4) The tower operator exposes one set of multipls targets to the firers. When sll tsrgets havs been engsged or lowersd, the tower opsrator commsnds:

CEASE FIRE.
CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
CLEAR ON THE RIGNT.
CLEAR ON TNE LEFT.
TNE FIRING LINE IS CLEAR.
FIRERS, PLACE YOUR WEAPONS ON TNE STAND. (Leave cylinders open.)

d. Tshle IV.

(1) The tower operstor orders the firers to secure their wespons from the weapon stsnd snd move to the centsr of the trail. Scorers sre issued five rounds to be given to the firers.

(2) The tower operstor commsnds:

TABLE FOUR, FIVE ROUNDS.
LOAD FIVE ROUNDS.
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
WATCH YOUR LANE.

(3) The tower operator expoees two single targets and one set of multiple targets to the firers. When all targets have heen engaged or lowered, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
CLEAR ON THE RIGHT.
CLEAR ON THE LEFT.
THE FIRING LINE IS CLEAR.
FIRERS, PLACE YOUR WEAPONS ON THE STANDS
TO THE REAR OF THE FIRING LINE.
(Leave cylinders open.)

e. Table V.

(1) The tower operator orders the firers to secure their weapons. Scorers are given 13 rounds to be given to the firers.

(2) The tower operator commands:

TABLE FIVE, THIRTEEN ROUNDS.
LOAD SIX ROUNDS.
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
WEAPONS AT THE READY POSITION.
WATCH YOUR LANE.
MOVE OUT.

(3) The tower operator exposes one single target, then one set of multiple targets to the firers. Once the targets have been engaged or lowered, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
RELOAD CHAMBERS. (Tower operator allows appropriate time.)
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
WEAPONS IN THE READY POSITION.
WATCH YOUR LANE.
MOVE OUT.

(4) The tower operator exposes two sets of multiple targets to the firers. Once targets have been engaged or lowered, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
RELOAD CHAMBERS.
READY ON THE RIGHT.
READY ON THE LEFT.
READY ON THE FIRING LINE.
WEAPONS IN THE READY POSITION.

WATCH YOUR LANE.
MOVE OUT.

(5) The tower operator exposes one set of multiple targets and one single target to the firers. Once targets have been engaged or lowered, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
CLEAR ON THE RIGHT.
CLEAR ON THE LEFT.
THE FIRING LINE IS CLEAR.
FIRERS, KEEP YOUR WEAPONS UP AND DOWNRANGE.
SCORERS AND FIRERS MOVE BACK TO THE FIRING LINE AND PLACE YOUR WEAPONS ON THE WEAPON STANDS. (Leave cylinders open.)

(6) The tower operator has each scorer total the firers scorecard and turn it in to the range officer or his representative. The firing orders are rotated and the above sequence continued until all orders have fired.

NOTE: For night qualification and NBC qualification, the same course is used. Ten seconds is allowed for each round.

C-4. ALIBIS

a. Alibis are fired at the completion of each table from the position where the alibi occurred. Fire commands that apply to the table are used to fire the alibi.

b. If a malfunction of the weapon or target occurs during firing from stationary positions, the firer reports the malfunction and keeps his weapon pointed up and downrange. Should the malfunction occur during Table V, the firer keeps his weapon pointed up and downrange. He continues to move forward, keeping aligned with the firers to his right and left.

C-5. RULES

Rules governing firing the CPQC are as follows:

a. Coaching. Coaching ie not ellowed during record firing. No person may give or try to give heip while the firer ie taking hie poeition or after he has taken his position at the firing point. Each firer must obeerve the locetion of the target in his own lane. During the inetructionel firing, the coech and essistent instructors should aeeiet the firer in correcting errore.

b. Accidentel Dischergee. All shote firsd by the firer ars scored after he has taken hie placs on the firing lane. Even if tbe weepon ie not directed toward a terget or ie eccidentally diecharged, e replacement round ie not ieeued.

c. Firing on the Wrong Target. Shote firsd on the wrong target are entsred as a mise on ths firing scorecard. A firsr is credited with hite he attains on his own firing iene.

d. Firing After the Signei to Lower Tergets. Any ehot fired by e firer efter tergete etert to lower ars scored ae e miee.

e. More Thsn One Shot Firsd st sn E-type Silhouette Target. The firer ie credited with e hit if the hit ie msde during ths tsrgst sxposure time. Ths number of rounds fired to obtain the hit is immaterial.

f. Exceee Ammunition st the End of the Firing Tebie. Exceee ammunition from eech tebie ie turned in to the emmunition point end not ueed by the firsr for eubeequsnt tabiee.

g. Rounde Ieeued. Firers ars ieeued the number of rounds required to fire s specific tebis.

h. Target Sequence. Terget esquence ie controlisd by the tower operetor but ie the sams for sii ienee to prsvsnt firere from getting in front of firere in edjoining lanes. Tergets very in dietence from the firere, etarting with 31 metere end allowing no more than two 7-meter tergete.

C-6. SCORECARD

a. Use. The scorecard (DA Form 88) outlinee instructional firing and quelificetion firing (CPQC) (see Figure C-1). Numbere in coiumne labeled TGT (target) are not the eequence in which

targeta are exposed. They are the numerical identification of targete to he engaged during each firing table.

NOTE: DA Form 88 ie ueed to score the revolver qualification couree.

b. Scoring. Each time a target ie hit or "killed," an X is placed in the column labeled HITS. The value of s hit ia 10 pointa. Upon completion of firing the CPQC, the scorer totals and eigna the acorecard. Qualification etandarde sre listed in the bottom right-hand corner of the record firing side of the scorecard. They are:

Expert	260-300.
Sharpehooter	210-250.
Marksman	160-200.
Unqualified	Below 160.

NBC end night qualification ia on a GO/NO-GO scoring eyetem and recorded in the remarka column.

Night: 5 target hite = GO
NBC: 7 target hite = GO

c. Supply of Forms. DA Form 88 ia availabla through normal publicatione eupply chennele (eee Figure A-1).

C-7. TARGETS

Sevan electric target device targata and E-type eilhouettes for each firing lane are required. Aggraesor figures may ba auperimpoaed on the eilhouettee to add realiem to the couree of fire.

C-8. QUICK TARGET TRAINING DEVICE

The QTTD may be procured locally. For durability and appearance, it ehould be made by the training aida eection or an equally capable agency.

APPENDIX D

ALTERNATE REVOLVER QUALIFICATION COURSE

D-1. PROCEDURES

Once the soldier completes instructional firing, he must then fire the CPQC for record. If the CPQC is not available, then the soldier may fire the ARQC.

NOTE: The tower operator controls all reloading.

a. Procedures for Firing ARQC With the Caliber .38 Revolver.

(1) Table 1: Engage the 25-meter E-type silhouette target with rings from the standing position with six rounds of ammunition; given six rounds for the caliber .38 revolver on a 25-meter range during daylight. Within 21 seconds from the standing position, engage the E-type silhouette target (see Figure B-1).

(2) Table 2: Engage the 25-meter target from the kneeling position with 12 rounds; given 12 rounds of ball ammunition and a caliber .38 revolver on a 25-meter range during daylight. Within 23 seconds from a standing position, assume a good kneeling position and engage the target with six rounds. Repeat steps for next six rounds.

(3) Table 3: Engage the 25-meter target from the crouch position with 12 rounds; given 12 rounds of ball ammunition and a caliber .38 revolver on a 25-meter range during daylight. Within 23 seconds from a standing position, assume a good crouch position and engage the target with the first six rounds within 23 seconds. Repeat steps for next six rounds.

(4) Table 4: Engage the 25-meter target from the prone position with 10 rounds; given 10 rounds of ball ammunition and a caliber .38 revolver on a

25-meter renge during deylight houre. Within 23 seconds from e stending position, assume e good prone poeition, end engege the terget with the first six rounds. Repeet stepe for next four rounds, ellowing only 18 seconde.

b. Firing Revolver Under Night Conditione. Engege the 25-meter terget from e crouch poeition with 30 rounds; given 30 rounds of hell emmunition end a celiber .38 revolver on e 25-meter range during nighttime conditione. Within 60 seconde, engege eix pop-up E-type silhouettee with six rounds. Reloed only on commend from the tower. Repeat eteps for next 24 rounds.

c. Firing Revolver Under Simuleted NEC Conditions. Engege the 25-meter terget from e crouch position with 20 rounds; given 20 rounds of bell ammunition end e celiber .3E revolver on e 25-meter renge under simulated NBC conditions during deylight. Within 40 eeconds, engege the 25-meter pop-up terget with six rounds. Reloed only on commend from the tower. Repeet etepe for next 14 rounde.

NOTE: Night end NBC quelificetion ie required IAW DA Pem 350-38.

D-2. CONDUCT OF FIRE

e. The following commande outline e etep-by-etep sequence for conduoting renge firing on the ARQC.

(1) Teble 1: Etending poeition.

(e) The tower operetor orders firers to move to the firing line end to prepere to fire. The celiber .38 rounds ere iesued to the scorer end given to the firer on commend.

(b) The tower operetor commends:

TAELE ONE, STANDING POSITION, SIX ROUNDS.
LOAD.
IS THE LINE READY?
THE FIRING LINE IS READY.
FIRERS, WATCH YOUR LANE!

(c) At the end of prescribed firing time, the tower operetor commends:

CEASE FIRE.
ARE THERE ANY ALIEIS?

(Allowable alibis are given two seconds for each round not fired.)

NOTE: For more information, see paragraph C-3.

UNLOAD AND CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
IS THE FIRING LINE READY?
THE FIRING LINE IS NOW CLEAR.
FIRERS AND SCORERS MOVE DOWNRANGE AND CHECK YOUR TARGETS.

(All weapons are cleared and left on table, or they are left at the firing line with the cylinder in the open position.)

FIRERS AND SCORERS MOVE DOWNRANGE AND CHECK YOUR TARGETS.

(2) Table 2: Kneeling position.

(a) The tower operator orders firers to move to the firing line. Scorers are issued 12 rounds of caliber .38 ammunition to be given to the firer on command.

(b) The tower operator commands:

TABLE TWO, KNEELING POSITION, TWELVE ROUNDS;
FIRST SIX ROUNDS, TWENTY-THREE SECONDS;
RELOAD, SECOND SIX ROUNDS, TWENTY-THREE SECONDS.
LOAD FIRST SIX ROUNDS.
IS THE LINE READY?
THE FIRING LINE IS READY.
FIRERS, WATCH YOUR LANE!

(c) At the end of prescribed firing time, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
ARE THERE ANY ALIBIS?
UNLOAD AND CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
LOAD SECOND SIX ROUNDS.
IS THE LINE READY?
THE FIRING LINE IS READY.
FIRERS WATCH YOUR LANE!

(d) At the end of prescribed firing time, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE.
ARE THERE ANY ALIBIS?

NOTE: Allowable elibis are given two aeconds for eech round.

UNLOAD AND CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.
IS THE FIRING LINE CLEAR?
THE FIRING LINE IS NOW CLEAR.
FIRERS AND SCORERS MOVE DOWNRANGE AND CHECK YOUR TARGETS.

NOTE: All weapone ere cleared end left on a teble, or they ere left etending at the firing line with the cylinder in the open position. Then the firers end scorers move downrenge to check their tergets.

(3) Table 3: Crouch poeition.

(e) The tower operetor ordere the firers and ecorers to move to the firing line. The scorers are issued 12 rounds of caliber .38 ammunition to be given to the firer on command.

(b) The tower operetor commends:

TABLE THREE, CROUCH POSITION, TWELVE ROUNDS;
FIRST SIX ROUNDS, TWENTY-THREE SECONDS;
RELOAD, SECOND SIX ROUNDS, TWENTY-THREE SECONDS.

NOTE: All commends ere the seme es for Table 2.

(4) Teble 4: Prone position.

(a) The tower operator orders the firers to move to the firing line. The firers are issued 10 rounds of celiber .38 ammunition.

(b) The tower operetor orders:

TABLE FOUR, PRONE POSITION, TEN ROUNDS;
FIRST SIX ROUNDS, TWENTY-THREE SECONDS;
RELOAD, NEXT FOUR ROUNDS, EIGHTEEN SECONDS.

NOTE: All commende are the same ea for Tebles 1, 2, and 3. The scorers end firers replace ell targets for the next firing order. Exceas ammunition et then end of the course is turned in to the ammunition point.

b. The commands for the revolver night fire for record are as follows:

(1) The tower operator orders firers to move to the firing line. Scorers are issued 30 rounds to be given to the firer on command.

(2) The tower operator commands:

NIGHT FIRE, CROUCH POSITION, SIXTY SECONDS, SIX ROUNDS.
RELOAD ONLY ON COMMAND.
LOAD FIRST SIX ROUNDS.
IS THE FIRING LINE READY?
THE FIRING LINE IS READY.
FIRERS, WATCH YOUR LANE.

(3) At the end of the prescribed time, the tower operator commands:

CEASE FIRE
ARE THERE ANY ALIBIS?

(Alibis are allowed 10 seconds for each round not fired.)

UNLOAD AND CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.

NOTE: These commands are repeated for each six rounds fired.

IS THE FIRING LINE CLEAR?
THE FIRING LINE IS CLEAR.
FIRERS AND SCORERS, MOVE DOWNRANGE AND CHECK YOUR TARGETS.

c. The commands for the revolver NBC fire for record are as follows:

(1) The tower operator orders firers to move to the firing line. Scorers are issued 20 rounds to be given to the firer on command.

(2) The tower operator commands:

GAS (Firers don protective masks.)
NBC FIRING, CROUCH POSITION, FORTY SECONDS, SIX ROUNDS.
RELOAD ONLY ON COMMAND.
LOAD FIRST SIX ROUNDS.
IS THE FIRING LINE READY?

THE FIRING LINE IS READY.
FIRERS, WATCH YOUR LANE.

(3) At the end of the prescribed time, the tower operetor commende:

CEASE FIRE.
ARE THERE ANY ALIBIS?

(Alibie are ellowed eight eeconds for each round not fired.)

UNLOAD AND CLEAR ALL WEAPONS.

NOTE: Theee commande are repeated for each six rounds fired.

IS THE FIRING LINE CLEAR?
THE FIRING LINE IS NOW CLEAR.

(The tower operator elso givee the command, ALL CLEAR.)

FIRERS AND SCORERS, MOVE DOWNRANGE AND CHECK YOUR TARGETS.

(All weapone are left on firing line with cylindere open.)

NOTE: The ecorere end firere replace all targete for the next firing order. Excese ammunition at the end of e teble ie turned in to the ecorer end ie not ueed hy the firer in eubeequent tablee. At the completion of ell four tablee, emmunition ie turned in to the emmunition point.

D-3. ALIBIS

If a malfunction of the weepon or the target occure during flrlng, the scorer reporte and recorde the melfunction. The firer ie ellowed one elibi at the completion of each teble. All elibie are fired from the poeition in whicb the elibie occure. Firing commende that apply ere ueed to fire elibie.

D-4. SCORING

a. The firer ie scored on the number of target hite during the preecribed tlme limit. He muat achieve at least 24 hite and e score of 80 points to

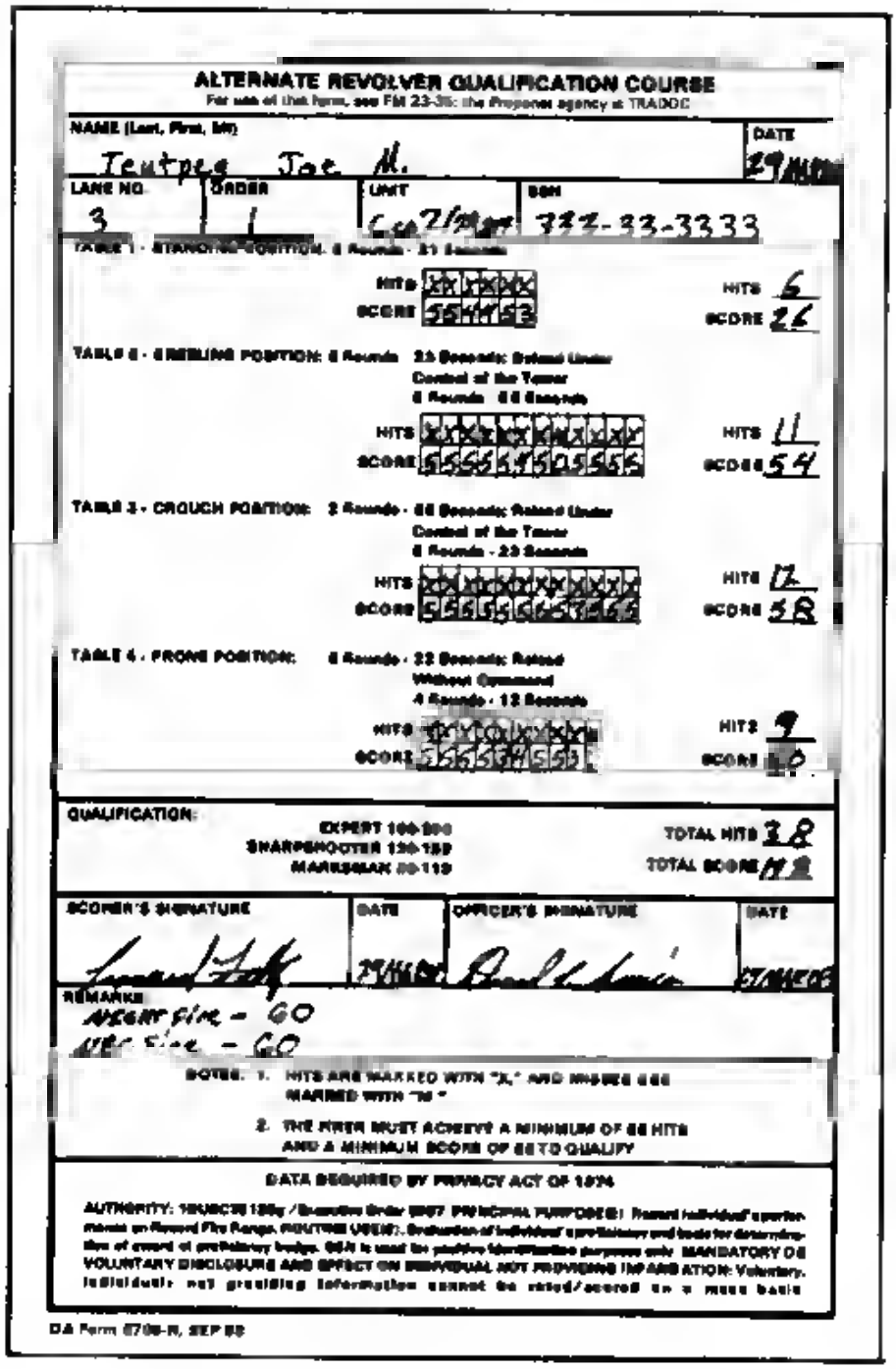
qualify. The target hits are then multiplied by the number inside the scoring rings to achieve a score. No credit is given for rounds fired after the command, CEASE FIRE. Shots that touch the next higher scoring ring are scored the next higher value (see Figure B-1).

b. The qualification scores are:

Expert - 160 to 200.
Sharpshooter - 120 to 159.
Marksman - 80 to 119.
NBC and Night Firing is done on a GO/NO-GO scoring system and recorded in the remarks column.
NBC 7 target hits = GO.
Night: 5 target hits = GO.

NOTE: For sample scorecard see Figure D-1.

c. Coaching is allowed during instructional firing but not during record fire. No one may assist the firer while he is taking position or after taking position at the firing point except for safety reasons.



ALTERNATE REVOLVER QUALIFICATION COURSE

For use of this form, see FM 23-35; the Proponent agency is TRADOC

NAME (Last, First, MI): Jentpes Joe M.

DATE: 29 MAR

LANE NO.: 3 | ORDER: 1 | UNIT: C co 7/19 SFG | SSN: 222-33-3333

TABLE 1 - STANDING POSITION: 6 Rounds - 15 Seconds

HITS xx x x x x | HITS 6

SCORE 5 5 4 4 5 3 | SCORE 26

TABLE 2 - KNEELING POSITION: 6 Rounds 15 Seconds; Reload Under Control of the Timer

6 Rounds - 60 Seconds

HITS x x x x x x x x x x x x | HITS 11

SCORE 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 0 5 5 5 5 | SCORE 54

TABLE 3 - CROUCH POSITION: 2 Rounds - 60 Seconds; Reload Under Control of the Timer

6 Rounds - 23 Seconds

HITS x x x x x x x x x x x x | HITS 12

SCORE 5 5 5 5 5 4 0 5 5 4 5 4 | SCORE 58

TABLE 4 - PRONE POSITION: 6 Rounds - 22 Seconds; Reload Without Command

4 Rounds - 12 Seconds

HITS x x x x x x x x x x | HITS 9

SCORE 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 0 | SCORE 40

QUALIFICATION:

EXPERT 190-200

SHARPSHOOTER 170-189

MARKSMAN 80-119

TOTAL HITS 38

TOTAL SCORE 192

SCORER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	OFFICER'S SIGNATURE	DATE
[signature]	29 MAR 93	[signature]	29 MAR 93

REMARKS:

Weapon fire - GO

NBC fire - GO

NOTES: 1. HITS ARE MARKED WITH "X," AND MISSES ARE MARKED WITH "M."

2. THE FIRER MUST ACHIEVE A MINIMUM OF 80 HITS AND A MINIMUM SCORE OF 80 TO QUALIFY

DATA REQUIRED BY PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

AUTHORITY: 10 USC 3013 / Executive Order 9397. PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S): Record individual's performance on Record Fire Range. ROUTINE USE(S): Evaluation of individual's proficiency and basis for determination of award of proficiency badge. SSN is used for positive identification purposes only. MANDATORY OR VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE AND EFFECT ON INDIVIDUAL NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION: Voluntary. Individuals not providing information cannot be rated/scored on a mass basis.

DA Form 6708-R, SEP 88

Figure D-1. Example of completed Alternate Revolver Qualification Course form.

NOTE: See Appendix F for a blank copy of this form for local reproduction.

APPENDIX E

TRAINING SCHEDULES

To eid in the individual trsining phsse, training schedules for the courses in pistol snd revolver markemanship treining ers deecribed in this sppendix. These schedules are baesd on the dasirsble number of trsining hours for s pistol or revolver courss. Thsy should be ueed ae e guids in preparing lesson plsns. Conditione msy require s longer or shorter period to oomplsts the trsining. Whsn time is svailsble, sdditional training should be included in the schsdula. Whsn suggssted equipment snd training sids sre not svailsble, ths baet that are availsble should bs improviasd or subatituted. Each firer should bs allowad 50 rounds for inatructionsl firing snd 40 rounds for rscord firing.

A. Pistol Semiautomatic, Caliber 9-mm, Caliber .45 M1911A1 Revolver, Caliber .38 (Practice or Instructional Firing Course (12 Hours)

Period	Hours: Range	Hours: Mobilization	Lesson	References	Training Facilities	Training Aids
			MECHANICAL TRAINING (4 hours)			
1	2	2	Characteristics, disassembly and assembly, functioning, and care and cleaning.	TM 9-1005-317-10, TM 9-1005-211-12,and TM 9-1005-226-14.	Classroom or field.	For instructor: chalkboard, working model, projector and screen, cleaning equipment (for each man). For each group: Table or suitable ground cloth.
2	3	2	Malfunctions stoppages, immediate action, loading, unloading ammunition, and safety precautions.	TM 9-1005-317-10, TM 9-1005-211-12,and TM 9-1005-226-14.	....do....	Same as period 1, plus ammunition display.
			PREPARATORY MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING (6 Hours)			
3	3	3	Coaching, aiming, grip, positions, trigger squeeze (to include double-action), target engagement, pencil triangulation exercise (M1911A1 only), slow-fire exercise.	Chapter 2 this manual.	....do....	For each man: One pistol with magazine, sheet of 1/8-inch bull's-eyes, pencil with masking or cellophane tape. For all: E-silhouette.
			RANGE FIRING (2 Hours)			
4	1	2	Instructional firing Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5, Combat Pistol Qualification Course.	App A this manual.	Live-fire range.	Equipment used in period 6 of the qualification course.

B Pistol, Semiautomatic, Caliber 9-mm, Caliber .45 M1911A1; Revolver, Caliber .38 (Qualification Course) (12 Hours)

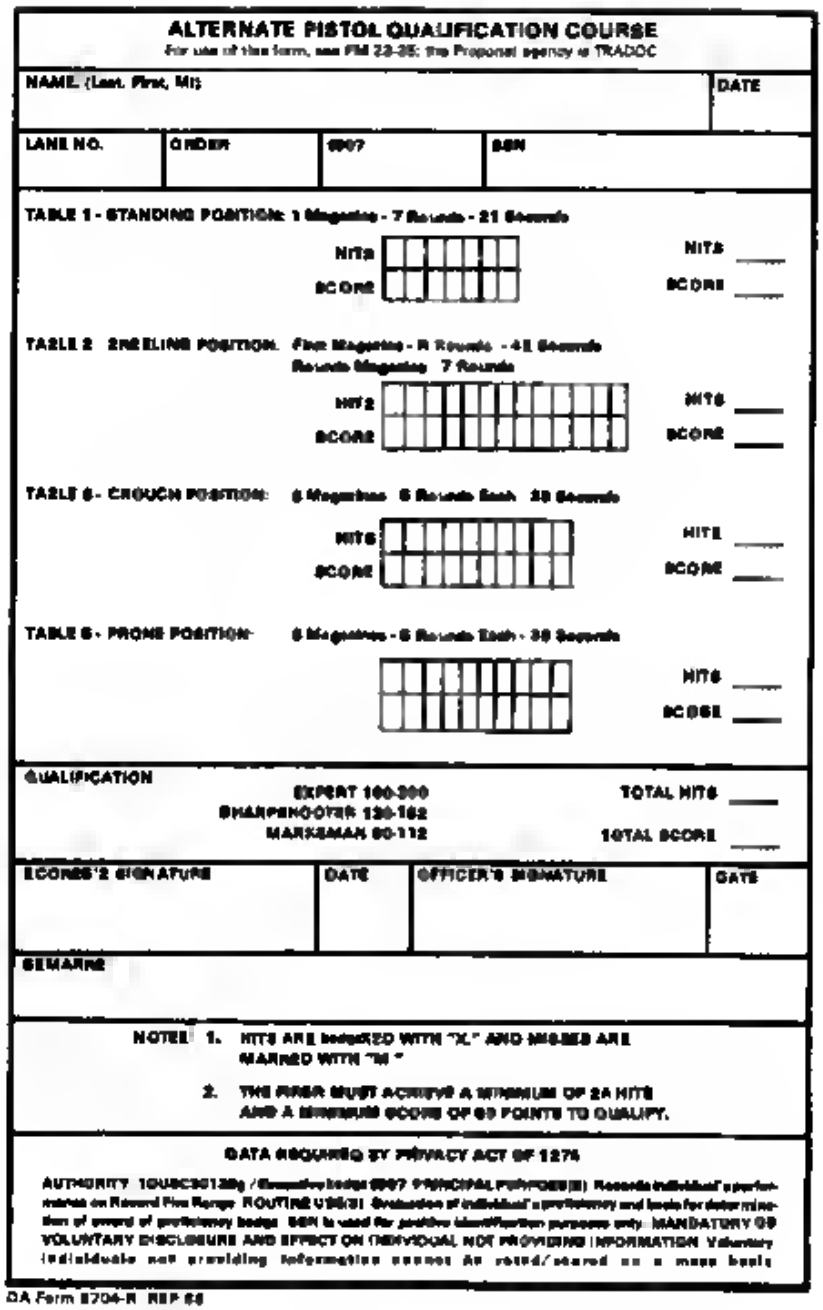
Period	Hours		Lesson	References	Training Facilities	Training Aids
	Peace	Mobilization				
			RANGE FIRING (4 Hours)			
5	2	2	Instructional firing combat pistol qualification course, for practice with a coach or instructor.	Existing range regulations. App A,this manual.	Pistol range.	For all: All equipment used for periods 3 and 4 plus scorecard and ammunition.
6	2	2	Record firing, Tables 1, through 5, combat pistol qualification course.	App A,this manual.	....do....	.....do.....

B. Pistol, Semiautomatic, Caliber 9-mm, Caliber .45 M1911A1; Revolver, .38 (Qualification Course) (12 Hours) (Continued)

Period	Hours		Lesson	References	Training Facilities	Training Aids
	Peace	Mobilization				
			MECHANICAL TRAINING (4 hours)			
1	2	2	Characteristics, disassembly, and assembly, functioning and care and cleaning.	TM 9-1005-317-10, TM 9-1005-211-12,and TM 9-1005-226-14.	Classroom or field.	For instructor: chalkboard, working model, projector and screen, cleaning equipment (for each man). For each group: Table or suitable ground cloth.
2	2	2	Malfunctions, stoppages, immediate action, loading, unloading, ammunition, and safety precautions.	TM 9-1005-317-10, TM 9-1005-211-12,and TM 9-1005-226-14.	....do....	Same as period 1 plus ammunition display.
			PREPARATORY MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING (4 Hours)			
3	2	2	Coaching aiming, grip, positions, trigger squeeze (to include double-action). Target engagement, pencil triangulation exercise (M1911A1 only), slow-fire exercise.	Chapter 2 this manual.	....do....	For each man, One pistol with magazine, sheet of 1/8-inch bull's-eyes, pencil with masking or cellophane tape. For all: E-silhouette.
4	2	2	Review and examination.	All previous references	....do....	For all All equipment used in previous periods.

APPENDIX F

REPRODUCIBLE FORMS



ALTERNATE PISTOL QUALIFICATION COURSE

For use of this form, see FM 23-35; the Proponent agency is TRADOC

NAME. (Last, First, MI)			DATE
LANE NO.	ORDER	0907	SSN

TABLE 1 - STANDING POSITION: 1 Magazine - 7 Rounds - 21 Seconds

HITS ____ HITS

SCORE ____ SCORE

TABLE 2 - KNEELING POSITION: Five Magazines - 8 Rounds - 45 Seconds
Rounds Magazine - 7 Rounds

HITS ____ HITS

SCORE ____ SCORE

TABLE 3 - CROUCH POSITION: 5 Magazines - 5 Rounds Each - 30 Seconds

HITS ____ HITS

SCORE ____ SCORE

TABLE 4 - PRONE POSITION: 5 Magazines - 5 Rounds Each - 30 Seconds

HITS ____

SCORE ____

QUALIFICATION

EXPERT 160-200 TOTAL HITS ____

SHARPSHOOTER 130-162

MARKSMAN 80-112 TOTAL SCORE ____

SCORER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	OFFICER'S SIGNATURE	DATE

REMARKS

NOTES: 1. HITS ARE INDICATED WITH "X." AND MISSES ARE MARKED WITH "M."

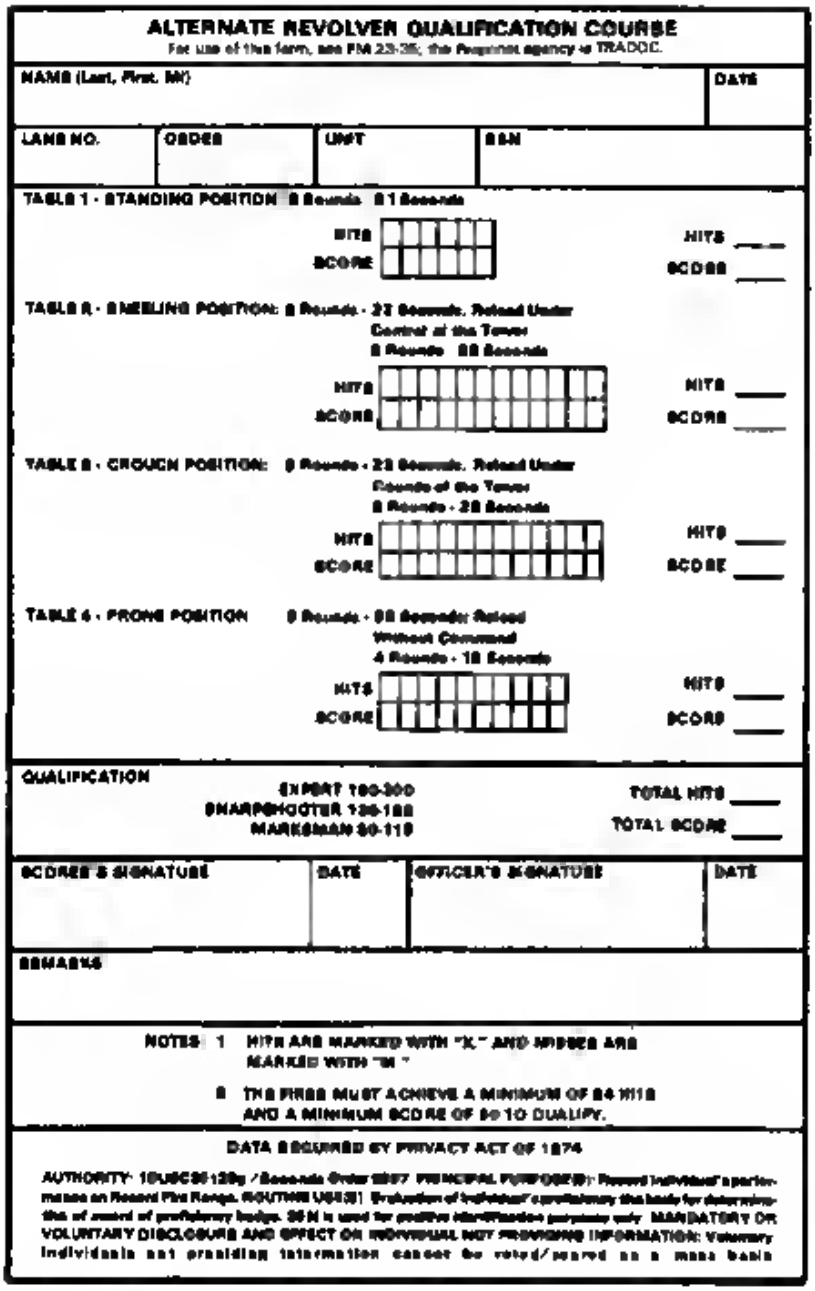
2. THE FIRER MUST ACHIEVE A MINIMUM OF 24 HITS AND A MINIMUM SCORE OF 80 POINTS TO QUALIFY.

DATA REQUIRED BY PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

AUTHORITY: 10USC3013(g) / Executive Order 9397 PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S): Records individual's performance on Record Fire Range ROUTINE USE(S): Evaluation of individual's proficiency and basis for determination of award of proficiency badge. SSN is used for positive identification purposes only. MANDATORY OR VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE AND EFFECT ON INDIVIDUAL NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION: Voluntary. Individuals not providing information cannot be rated/scored on a mass basis.

DA Form 5704-R REP 88

Figure F-1. DA Form 5704-R, Alternate Pistol Qualification Course.



ALTERNATE REVOLVER QUALIFICATION COURSE

For use of this form, see FM 23-35; the proponent agency is TRADOC.

NAME (Last, First, MI)			DATE
LAND NO.	**ORDER**	**UNIT**	**SSN**

TABLE 1 - STANDING POSITION 8 Rounds - 21 Seconds

HITS
SCORE

HITS ____
SCORE ____

TABLE 2 - KNEELING POSITION: 8 Rounds - 23 Seconds, Reload Under Control at the Tower
8 Rounds - 28 Seconds

HITS
SCORE

HITS ____
SCORE ____

TABLE 3 - CROUCH POSITION: 8 Rounds - 23 Seconds, Reload Under Control of the Tower
8 Rounds - 28 Seconds

HITS
SCORE

HITS ____
SCORE ____

TABLE 4 - PRONE POSITION 8 Rounds - 28 Seconds; Reload Without Command
4 Rounds - 18 Seconds

HITS
SCORE

HITS ____
SCORE ____

QUALIFICATION

EXPERT 190-300
SHARPSHOOTER 135-189
MARKSMAN 80-119

TOTAL HITS ____
TOTAL SCORE ____

SCORER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	OFFICER'S SIGNATURE	DATE

REMARKS

NOTES: 1 HITS ARE MARKED WITH "X" AND MISSES ARE MARKED WITH "M."

2 THE FIRER MUST ACHIEVE A MINIMUM OF 84 HITS AND A MINIMUM SCORE OF 80 TO QUALIFY.

DATA REQUIRED BY PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

AUTHORITY: 10USC3012g / Secretary Order 9397 PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S): Record individual's performance on Record Fire Range. ROUTINE USE(S): Evaluation of individual's proficiency that leads to determination of award of proficiency badge. SSN is used for positive identification purposes only. MANDATORY OR VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE AND EFFECT ON INDIVIDUAL NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION: Voluntary. Individuals not providing information cannot be rated/scored on a mass basis.

DA Form 5705-R, SEP 82

Figure F-2. DA Form 5705-R, Alternate Revolver Qualification Course.

GLOSSARY

APQC	alternate piatol qualification courae
ARQC	alternate revolver qualification courae
AR	Army regulation
CID	criminal investigationa division
CPQC	combat pistol qualification courae
CTA	common table of allowances
DA	Departmant of the Army
FM	field manual
HQ	headquartars
mm	millimatar
NATO	North Atlantic Treety Organization
NBC	nuclear, biological, chemical
NG	Army National Guard
OIC	officer in charge
QTTD	quick-fire target training device
RQC	revolvar qualification courae
TM	technical manual
TRADOC	US Army Training and Doctrine Command
USAR	United States Army Reaerve

REFERENCES

Required Publications

Required publications are sources that users must read in order to understand or to comply with this publication.

Army Regulation (AR)

385-63	Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition for Training Target Practice, and Combat.

Department of the Army Forms (DA Forms)

88	Combat Pistol Qualification Course Scorecard
5704-R	Alternate Pistol Qualification Course
5705-R	Alternate Revolver Qualification Course

Technical Manuals (TMs)

9-1005-206-14&P	Operator's, Organizational, Direct Support and General Support Maintenance Manual Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List for Revolver, Caliber .38 Special: Smith and Wesson, Military and Police, M10, Round Butt, 4-Inch Barrel, 2-Inch Barrel; Square Butt, 4-Inch Barrel and Revolver, Caliber .38 Special: Ruger Service Six, 4-Inch Barrel, M108; Square Butt w/o Lanyard Loop, w/Lanyard and Round Butt w/Lanyard Loop.
9-1005-211-12	Operator and Organizational Maintenance Manual (Including Basic Issue Items List and Repair Parts and Special Tools List): Pistol, Caliber .45, Automatic, M1911A1, with Holster, Hip (1005-673-7965); with Holster, Shoulder (1005-561-2003).

Training Manuals (TMs) Continued

9-1005-226-14	Operation and Unit Maintenance: Caliber .22 High Standard Automatic Pistol (Supermatic) Caliber .22 Ruger Mark I Automatic Pistol (Target Model) (6 7/8-Inch Barrel); Caliber .38 Special Smith and Weason Revolver (Masterpiece); Caliber .30-06 Winchester Rifle, Model 70 (Special Match Grade; Caliber .22 Winchester Rifle, Model 52; Caliber .22 Remington Rifle, 40x51 (National Match) and Front and Rear Sights.
9-1005-317-10	Operator's Manual for Pistol, Semiautomatic, 9-mm, M9 (1005-01-118-2640)
9-1300-200	Ammunition, General.

Related Publications

Related publications are sources of additional information. They are not required in order to understand this publication.

Army Regulations (ARs)

140-1	Marksmanship Training and Competitive Program.
350-6	Army-Wide Small Arms Competitive Marksmanship.
920-30	Rules and Regulations for National Matches and Other Excellence-in-Competitive (EIC) Matches.

Common Tables of Allowances (CTAs)

8-100	Army Medical Department Expendable/Durable Items.
50-970	Expendable/Durable Items (Except: Medical, Class V, Repair Parts and Heraldic Items).

Department of the Army Pamphlet (DA Pam)

350-38	Standards in Weapons Training
738-750	The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS).

Field Manuals (FMs)

3-4	NBC Protection.
3-5	NBC Decontamination.
21-11	First Aid for Soldiers.
21-75	Combat Skills of the Soldier.
25-7	Training Ranges.

Technical Manuals (TMs)

9-1005-211-35	Direct Support, General Support, and Depot Maintenance Manual (Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List): Pistol, Caliber .45, M1911A, with Holster (1005-673-7965) and M1911A1 (1005-561-2003).
9-1005-317-23&P	Unit and Intermediate Direct Support Maintenance Manual Maintenance Manual Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List for Pistol, Semiautomatic, 9-mm, M9 (1005-01-118-2640).
9-1300-206	Ammunition and Explosives Standards.
9-6920-210-14	Operator's, Organizational, Direct Support and General Support Maintenance Manual (Including Basic Issue Items List and Repair Parts List) for Small Arms Targets and Target Material.
43-0001-27	Army Ammunition Data Sheets: Small Caliber Ammunition.

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